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HoToGAMIT

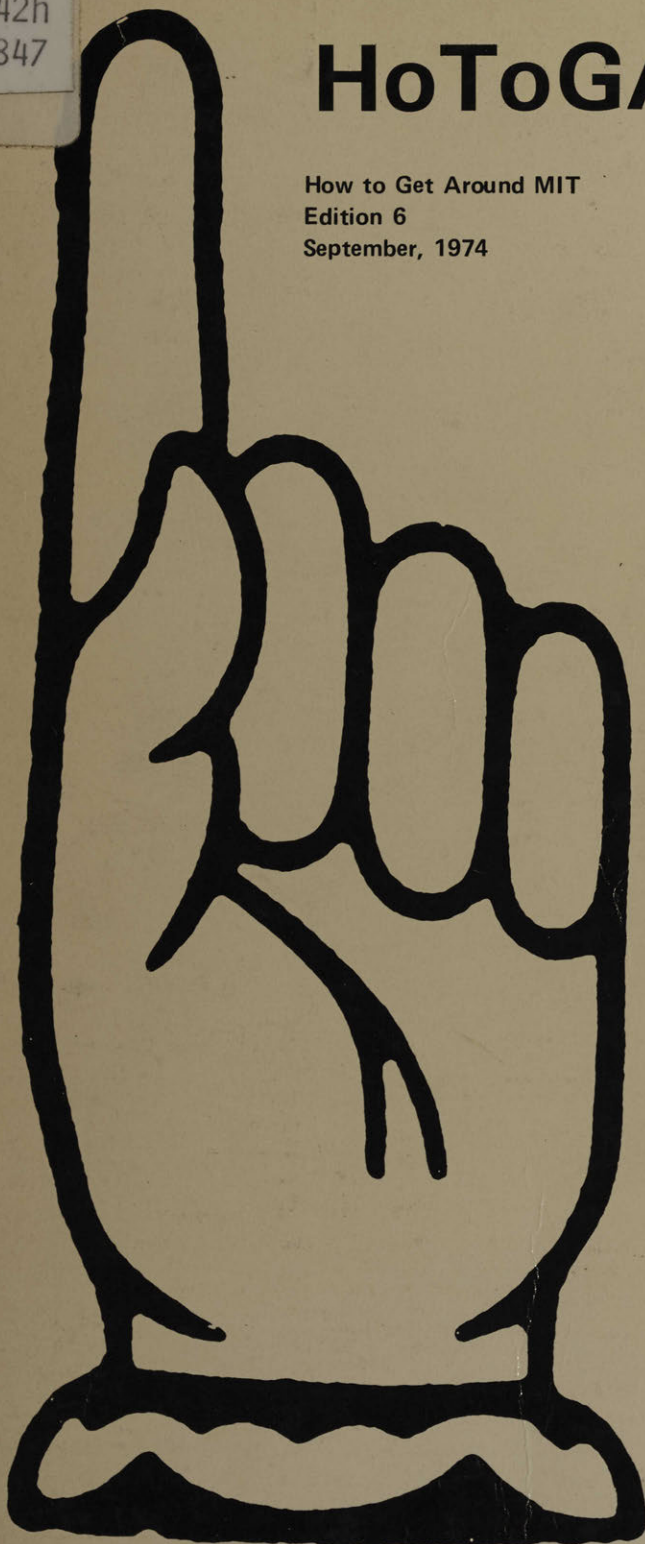
How to Get Around MIT
Edition 6
September, 1974

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HoToGAMIT 6 Feedback Sheet

WE NEED YOUR SUGGESTIONS

1. What have you found incorrect or misleading? (please give page number)
2. What seems unnecessary? What should be added?
3. What other comments do you have?

Fold 1

Fold 2

- ☐ I want to talk to the editor or write an article on a particular subject
- ☐ I am interested in working on next year's edition.

NAME _____

CLASS _____ PHONE _____

e.g., '77, professor, secretary, grad student

ADDRESS _____

Please use staples, do not tape.

**How To Get Around MIT
Technology Community Association
Room W20-450
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, MA 02139**

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**How To Get Around MIT
Technology Community Association
Room W20-450
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, MA 02139**

How To Get Around MIT

Edition 6
September, 1974

Dedication:

If you find a path with no obstacles, it probably doesn't lead anywhere.

— Frank A. Clark

HoToGAMIT

Edition 6

September, 1974

Published by the Technology Community Association

Richard Buck, Editor

Distributed through:

Freshman Advisory Council

Graduate Student Council

Technology Matrons

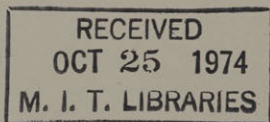
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ACADEMICS

THE OTHER EDUCATION

To aid you in using this book, black index markings have been added to indicate the location of each chapter. Refer to this page whenever you wish to find a certain section quickly.

PEOPLE

LAW

HOUSING

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

SHOPPING

THE SOCIAL BEAVER

SPECIAL

APPENDICES

Emergency Information

Fire Medical Police

Call x100 or dl 100. Your call goes to Campus Patrol, who can transport you to the Medical Department. Emergency medical care after office hours is available at the Infirmary (W5, between McCormick and Baker).

Physician Surgeon Psychiatrist

The Medical Department (Building 11, x3-4481 or 3-4485) always has a physician, a surgeon and a psychiatrist on call. The psychiatrist especially can be consulted in confidence about anything from home troubles to a bad trip.

Arrest

If you are arrested, Call Campus Patrol (253-2996, or x3-2996. Lest you forget, the number is on the back of your ID card). They will arrange bail and other assistance. Don't plead guilty — just ask for a continuance in order to call a lawyer. (Campus Patrol will explain this and more if you call.)

Dean-on-Call

There is always a dean on call, even after office hours. To reach him for any reason call Campus Patrol (253-2996 or x3-2996) and ask for the Dean-on-Call.

Money

During Office Hours

Undergrads: Go the Financial Aid Office (5-119, x3-4974) to request a loan (which may be approved within a few minutes). Then go the Student Accounts Office (E19-215, x3-4133, open 9-5), and finally to the Cashier's Office (10-180, open 9-3).

Alternatively, you can start at the dean's office (50104, x3-4861 or 7-133, x3-6776).

Grads: You can get an advance on your fellowship money if necessary; go to the Graduate School Office (3-134, x2-4868). If you are not on fellowship or need a loan, use the procedure described above for undergraduates.

After Hours

Contact the Dean-on-Call (see above), who can clear you for money from the Campus Patrol emergency fund. If you're off campus the money may even be wired to you.

Room and Phone Numbers

MIT, 77 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139

Telephone: (617) 253-1000

	<i>Room</i>	<i>dl</i>	<i>Ext</i>
Athletic Department	W32		3-7946
Building repair			3-4948
Campus Patrol (CP)	W31		3-2996
Dean for Student Affairs	7-133		3-6776
Office (Counseling)			
Directory Assistance (24 hrs)			dial 0
Dormitory Desks			
Ashdown	W1	9191	3-2961
Baker	W7	8161	3-3161
Bexley (Manager)		9680	3-4135
Burton	W51	8141	3-3261
East Campus	62,64	0711	3-2871
Eastgate (manager)	E55		3-7463
MacGregor	W61	9131	3-1461
McCormick	W4	8101	3-5961
Senior House	E2,E3	0759	3-3192
Tang, Westgate (Manager)	W85		3-5063
duPont Equipment Desk	duPont		3-2914
Emergency Closings 494-5511, I WILL 11			
Faculty Club	E52		3-4896
Financial Aid Office	5-119		3-4971
Graduate School Office	3-134		3-4869
Graduate Student Council	50-110		3-2195
Harvard			186+
Information Office (9am-9pm)	7-111		3-4795
Libraries, information	14S-200		3-5683
Medical Department	11		3-4481
(after office hours)	W5		3-4485
Placement Office	10-140		3-4733
Psychiatric Department	11-203		3-2916
Registrar's Office	E19-335		3-4784
Selective Service Dept.	3-140		3-5836
Student Accounts Office	E19-215		3-4133
Student Center Committee (SCC)	W20-347	9184	3-3916
Student Center Manager	W20-343		3-3913
Technology Community	W20-450	9171	3-4885
Association (TCA)			
Telephone Repair (Outside-611)		8181	3-3654
Time (Outside-NER-VOUS)		9765	
Undergraduate Association (UA)	W20-401	9157	3-2696
Weather (Outside-WEN-RAIN)		0762	
Wellesley			187+

Acknowledgements

Credit for inventing this book goes to Stephen C. Ehrmann, who also guided it through Edition 2. Andrew Sherman served as co-editor for the second edition, and was responsible for adding much of the information concerning grad students. Oded Feingold oversaw the transition to this book's present physical format (for reasons of economy) and a broadening of scope in Edition 3. Alan Wu conducted a major rewrite for Edition 4, on which the last edition was largely based. The present volume is the product of six years of experience and hard work, and is dedicated, as were the previous editions, to you, the students, faculty, and staff of MIT.

Special thanks for this edition go to Sue Strand and Takayoshi Ito for their work on proofreading and last-minute corrections to the text; to Linda Christian for her help with typing and checking phone numbers; to Julia Malakie of *The Tech* who was in charge of production, for her guidance and conscientious assistance; to Jean Hunter, who sold the ads that finance the book in part; and to Paul Schindler, who designed the cover. Staff members Gail Rubin, Joe Schneider, Wendy Goodman, and Brian Kinney contributed large amounts of material in their areas of interest.

We are grateful to the following individuals who followed up on information of particular interest to them: Linda Christian — Theater, Barbara Wilson — telephones, Alan Cassel — radio, and Jim Miller and Debbie Deutsch — restaurants.

And finally, we thank the many individuals around the Institute who gladly gave information and referrals in the normal course of their daily activities, as well as those who sent us the numerous and helpful feedback cards. All of these people have helped to make this publication a useful and entertaining guide to getting around MIT.

Richard Buck
Editor

About This Book . . .

Read me.

— paraphrase of Lewis Carroll

This book is information. It won't teach you calculus, get you a meal at 3am, or prevent your car from being stolen. But it can tell you *how*.

HoToGAMIT (pronounced "how to gam it") is designed to be a central source of information. It is at present the only MIT publication with extensive cross-references to other publications. We advise you to use it in concert with other volumes of interest to you, such as the *General Catalog*, *Freshman Handbook*, *Graduate School Manual*, or *You and MIT*.

Five years ago, *HoToGAMIT* was started to fill the role of a non-existent undergraduate guide. Since that time, *The Guide to Graduate Life*, *The Social Beaver* and the *Family Guide to MIT* have been absorbed into the book. We direct this publication to all newcomers to the MIT Community, and quite a few old-timers as well. For information on how to get more *HoToGamits*, call TCA, extension 3-4885. The book starts with **Academics**, the business of getting through MIT. In successive chapters, we widen our scope to include **The Other Education, People**, and the pragmatics of living in the Boston area. This sequence is crowned by **The Social Beaver**, a guide to enjoying yourself in and around Boston. With the possible exception of **Academics** and some parts of **Housing**, this book should be of interest to everyone in the MIT Community — we recommend that you at least skim the sections you skip, just for background information (especially you faculty members in our readership).

Most chapters start off with introductory information, references to knowledgeable people and other sources of further information, and then proceed to list specific problems and items. The listings are thorough enough to handle most cases which crop up, but if you don't find what you're looking for, back up to the beginning of the chapter to find a more general resource, or try rephrasing the problem. Another alternative is just to browse through, which is less efficient but often more interesting and informative.

If you still have no luck, try the **Table of Contents** or the **Index**, check the **General Information Resources** listed on the page after next or, as a last resort, write the editor.

Note: There are certainly mistakes in this book, whether because things have changed since we went to press or because somebody goofed. If you find something we say to be incorrect or incomplete, send us a feedback sheet.

Some tidbits and quotes are distributed throughout the text. They are meant to entertain and perhaps enlighten you (actually, it's a scheme to get you to read the entire book). Most of them were placed where we felt they would be appropriate, though some were inserted to fill awkward blank spaces (we challenge you to determine which). If you know any good quotes, send them in; we're trying to build up a collection.

Don't neglect the chapter called **Special**. It contains items of interest to everybody, such as physical plant notes, helpful hints and a complete explanation of the MIT phone system, in addition to special-interest information for families, foreign students, freshmen and others.

Finally a very useful list of other publications, some notes on the history of this place, a short blurb on Wellesley, and a rather amusing lexicon make up **Appendices**. We'd like to include an "alternative" History of Hacks, but haven't had time to pursue the matter. The essence of a good hack is that it be cheap, original, esthetic and cause no serious damage to persons or property. We'd like to list some of the more illustrious ones (marking the Harvard Bridge in "smoots," making the first replica of the Institute Screw, constructing a 20-foot paper mache beaver on wheels, assembling all of the parts for an ICBM save the warhead, fooling the UPI into reporting an "indoor snowstorm") and documentation of their occurrence (all of the above are *true*). So, descend into the basement of Hayden Library and study those old *The Techs*, *Techniques* and *VooDoos*, if you want something different to read. **Note:** Don't steal or cut up those ancient volumes — they really aren't making any more of them. As for those kleptos among us — we know of several people who would like to see the cretins who stole repair schematics out of the engineering library run through with a hot soldering iron!

To save space and to facilitate easier reading of the text, we give address references and phone numbers in a condensed format. MIT room and telephone numbers are given wherever they might be helpful. Also, a short directory of **Room and Phone Numbers** is given in the front of the book.

For outside address references we abbreviate the words Street (St),

Road (Rd), Drive (Dr), Parkway (Pkwy), Highway (Hghwy), and Square (Sq). As most Bostonians, we reduce Massachusetts Avenue to MassAv, Commonwealth Avenue to CommAv, and Memorial Drive to MemDrive. Other than that, the address references should be pretty easy to figure out.

In this book, we use “course” to mean “subject,” as do most people around here. This is in spite of the Registrar’s best efforts (see **Lexicon**). Maybe someone ought to invent a good substitute for “Course” (definition number one) instead

Since *HoToGAMIT*’s usefulness to you depends upon the information we can gather, *we need your help*. An ample supply of feedback sheets is bound at the front of the book, and you should feel free to send one at any time of the year. We welcome feedback from *anyone*, including parents and alumni who may come into possession of this book. If your office is writing or revising a publication, we would greatly appreciate receiving a copy; we will respect restrictions on distribution, if requested. Some chapters, especially **The Social Beaver**, require the assistance of large numbers of people if they are to be kept up-to-date. Keep those cards and letters coming!

General Information Resources

The *General Catalogue*, *Freshman Handbook*, *Guide for Undergraduates and Faculty Counselors* and *Graduate School Manual* are the best sources of detailed, official information about MIT academics. Employees should consult *You and MIT* for a detailed explanation of general rules and employee benefits. Check **Information Resources** in the **Appendices** for information on how to get these and other publications.

To keep up with current events on campus, it's a good idea to read *The Tech* and *Tech Talk* (which contains a calendar of Institute events). Don't neglect *Thursday* or *Ergo* either; they sometimes cover events overlooked by the other publications. All these newspapers are distributed free on campus, and some are available by mail subscription.

For events in and around Boston at large, you should read the *Globe* the *Herald American*, *The Boston Phoenix/BAD*, or *The Real/Free Paper*. The latter two, which are distributed free on campus, have excellent "alternative" coverage of the news and(counter-)cultural events.

By phone, you can try **Call for Action** (787-2300), which can tell you who to call about anything from abandoned children and cars to safety defects and zoology museums. Another service is **Cambridge Hotline** (876-7528), which is very good at handling personal problems, both large and small. **Tell It to Joe** (338-6550) and the call-in talk shows (see **Radio** in **The Social Beaver**) allow you personally to air your questions and opinions.

MIT Geography

The MIT campus is quite compact and often confusing to navigate, with tunnels, passageways and cleverly-hidden hallways. If you're new to the place you could try walking around and getting lost once or twice just to get the hang of it, or you could get an overview by taking an Admissions Office tour. For more information, contact the Office (3-108, x3-4791).

The Institute Room Numbering System

Building 10, under the Great Dome, is the Center of the Universe (COU). Facing north, odd-numbered buildings are to the left of COU, even-numbered buildings to the right. Lowest numbers are near the Charles River, at least in the central complex, where numbering is symmetric about a north-south axis through the COU. Numbers tend to be lower, the closer they are to the COU.

The letters preceding some of the building numbers refer to locations as follows:

W: West of MassAv and south of railroad tracks

NW: West of MassAv and north of tracks

N: North of tracks, east of MassAV, and west of Main Street

NE: Northeast of Main Street, and west of Third Street

E: East of Ames Street and south of Main Street, plus all buildings east of Third Street.

Some building sections are lettered, the letter coming after the number (20A). Room numbers are more reasonable; room A-BCD is in Building A, Bth floor, the CDth room on the floor. In Building 13, which has two wings per floor, make CD a three-digit number, then start looking. In the Green Building, with more than nine floors, B may be a two-digit number.

For the official explanation of the room numbering system, see the map on the next page.

Oh the first floor's in the basement

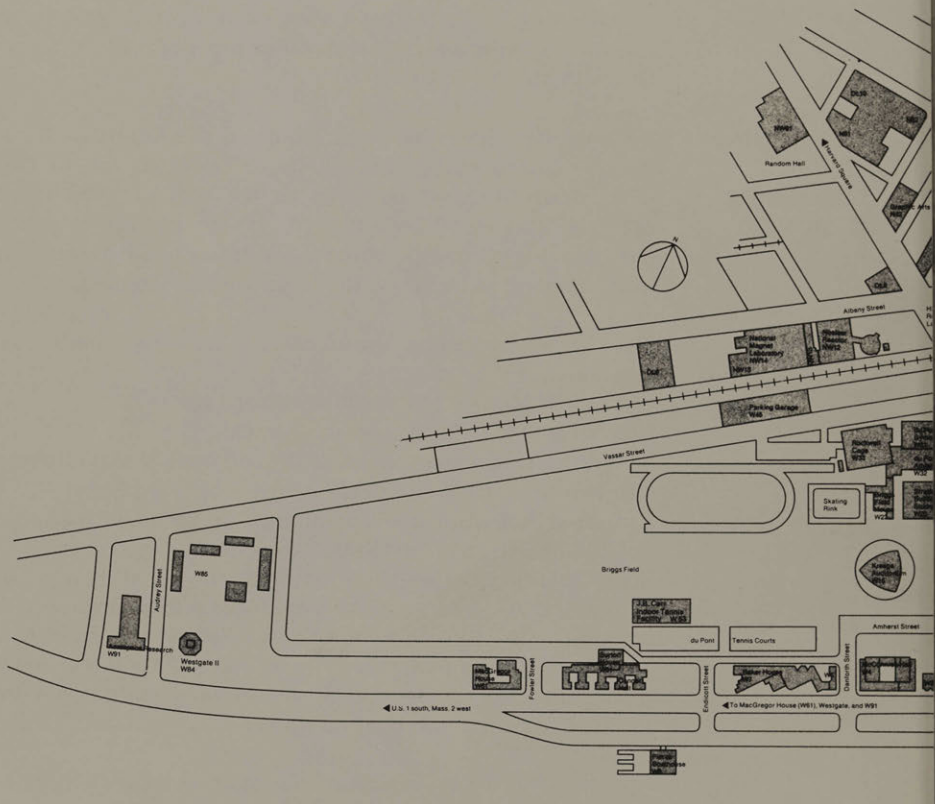
And the entrance is on two

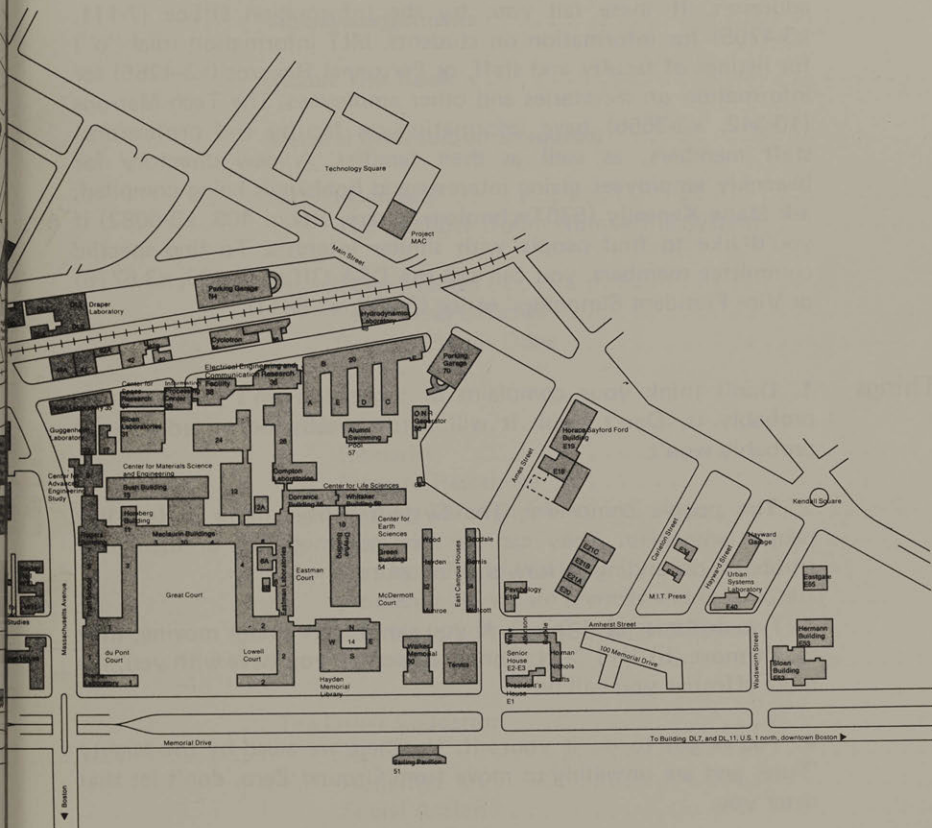
And the rooms that start with four

Are up on five . . .

From the "Student Off-Center Song"
by the DorMatt Singers

Sung of a Student Center whose floors were numbered 1-6 in such a fashion that for a time, the elevator buttons did not match the room numbers on the floor.





Introductory Notes

People and Offices

The *Catalog* and *Institute Directory* yellow pages are your chief personfinding resources, listing most offices, deans, committees and administrative personnel. The *Student Directory* has listings of student activities, in addition to student's phone numbers and addresses. If these fail you, try the Information Office (7-111, x3-4795) for information on students, MIT information (dial "o") for listings of faculty and staff, or Personnel Records (x3-4255) for information on secretaries and other employees. The Tech Matrons (10-342, x3-3656) have information on faculty and professional staff members, as well as their families. A new directory for biweekly employees giving interests and hobbies is being compiled; ask Marie Keneally (575TechnologySquare, Room 408, x3-6082) if you'd like to find people with similar interests. To find specific committee members, you can call the DSA Office (7-133, x3-6776) or Vice President Simonides' office (3-209, x3-5911).

Getting Things Done

1. Don't think your complaint or suggestion isn't justified — it probably is. Don't think it will automatically be remedied — it probably won't.
2. The people comprising The System behave more or less like people anywhere. They can be very accomodating or incredibly stubborn, depending on how they're approached.
3. Two truisms: a) $1 \gg 0$. If you don't start things moving, they won't move. b) $N+1 > N$. The more people you have with you, the more effective you will be.
4. You've *got* to do it yourself. If others are awed by the Mighty 'Tute, and are unwilling to move from Ground Zero, don't let that deter you.
5. If you get the runaround (and you probably will), check the Folk Wisdom at the beginning of **Special**.
6. Have faith. No matter how high the hurdles may be, you can almost always find a way to get over (or around) them.
7. Think out what you want, then go and get it. This place educates only those who grab their education by the throat. Your scope is virtually unlimited as long as you are aggressive and persistent enough to go after things.

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Academics

Getting an education from MIT is like trying to get a drink of water from a fire hose.

-Anonymous

Remarks

This section of HoToGAMIT lists primary resources in many academic areas — the people you should see to do routine things as well as exotic ones. For the most part this chapter describes methods for solving specific problems regarding formal education.

This section of the book is primarily of interest to undergraduates; however, most of it is equally applicable to graduate students. The *Graduate School Manual* (available in 3-134) covers material for graduates far more thoroughly than we can here. The *Freshman Handbook* (available in 7-103) is invaluable for freshmen, who should keep it as a handy reference in following years. We suggest that both freshmen and entering graduates read through the Freshman Handbook to become familiar with things that are going on.

Several groups are working on educational innovation. In addition to SCEP and CEP (explained later), the “education division” (formerly ERC, 20C-124, x3-6047) has been working on new modes of experimental education. Self-paced and concentrated study, PSSC physics, and PANIC (Physics— A New Introductory Course) are some of it’s more notable projects. They are always open to new ideas and suggestions on how to run things academically.

The Information Office (7-111) has listings and copies of faculty, staff and Institute reports, along with listings of faculty committee memberships. The Institute Information Services Office (5-122, x3-3676) has updates of faculty committee rosters.

Education — That which discloses to the wise and disguises from the foolish their lack of understanding.

—Ambrose Bierce

Primary Resources

1) Your advisor, if he is good, is your best resource. He knows his way around the Institute, has a few contacts in various places and will be able to suggest alternate ways to get what you want (going devils's advocate in private and public defender in public).

If you and your advisor don't hit it off well, then get another. Try asking other faculty members you know, the FAC (7-103), or even your old advisor.

Grads: Because of the junior-colleague relationship many grads develop with their advisors, you will find your advisor especially useful. Because of such things as research funding, it is more difficult for grads to change advisors than undergrads. Check with the department head.

2) Random faculty can be very useful, if you are having trouble don't hesitate to ask a professor for help. Most faculty are worried about intruding on students, so the initiative must be yours all the way. If he's in an interesting field, you can pick up a friend and research opportunities at the same time.

3) Faculty and Graduate Residents are normally quite knowledgeable in problem-set difficulties. They also can be helpful in living group and personal problems, but you must take the initiative.

4) Institute Counseling consists of the Deans and the psychiatric department. The counseling deans (5-104, 6,8, x3-4861) are paid to listen to and help students. They can help cut red tape and send you to the right place. However if the subject matter is confidential, check on what transmission it will receive. Deans and advisors occasionally check notes, sometimes without the students knowledge. The psychiatrists (x3-2916) are often helpful in academic matters — which may sound strange until you realize that many of them are engaged in academic projects at MIT.

5) The Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP) is a committee of the Undergraduate Association, the student government. SCEP has members working independently on several projects such as grade studies, student-taught courses, finals and course evaluation (along with the Technology Community Association). Members names are available at the UA office (W20-401, x3-2696).

6) Faculty committees also deal with educational difficulties. A membership list is available in the catalog under "Standing Committees of the Faculty." Updates on committee membership can be obtained from the Dean's office or from the UA.

a) Committee on Academic Performance (CAP) handles most petitions, including those relating to pass/fail, dropping a course

after the drop date, retroactive deadlines for finishing incompletes, and decisions on academic warnings. If you have a question or want advice, call Jane Dickson at x3-4164.

b) Committee on Academic Policy (CAP) generally examines educational policy. It is a rather influential committee with the faculty.

c) Committee on Graduate School Policy (CGSP) is in charge of graduate courses and students. It helps the departments with graduate fellowships and scholarships. This committee does make policy recommendations to the faculty. Your department's representative will have more information; see him.

d) Committee on Curricula (COC) handles requests for exemptions and substitutions in General Institute requirements. It also handles proposals for changing requirements.

Students are chosen for these committees by the undergraduate and graduate student governments and nominations committees. For more information call the GSC (x3-2195) or the UA (x3-2696).

Note: In any given situation, most people will want to assign power (and responsibility) to someone else. Therefore a faculty committee is either all powerful or totally impotent, depending upon who you are talking to. Committees serve as clearing houses for reputable information and opinion. Only individuals create — committees merely winnow. A proposal that has been passed through a faculty committee has improved chances of being accepted by the faculty as a whole.

If the committees are also bureaucratic high hurdles, that's life. You have to learn to get around the red tape, or else simply live with it.

7) The guy down the hall may know a thing or two. If he says a thing *can* be done, he's probably right. If he says it can't be done he's probably wrong. The Institute is that kind of a place, and anyhow not many people get anywhere near the limits of what they can do.

Getting Through MIT

Admission to MIT, Graduate

Consult the department and the Admissions Office. See the *Graduate School Manual*.

For some departments it will be harder for MIT undergrads to get into MIT than for grads from other institutions of comparable quality. The ostensible reason is that departments want to avoid inbreeding. However, in no case is it impossible to get in if you really want MIT and can qualify.

HoToGAMIT

It is almost *possible* to be admitted as an interdisciplinary graduate student. You still have to find a department that will admit you, but some flexibility is allowed. It will take a lot of talking to get what you want, and at least one professional ally. Don't delay.

The following items have been excerpted from recent first-year Graduate Qualifying Examinations. They are published here as a public service for the edification of those undergraduates planning to attend graduate school.

Instructions: Read each question carefully. Answer all questions. Time limit 4 hours. You may begin immediately.

Medicine: *You have been provided with a razor blade, a piece of gauze, and a bottle of Scotch. Remove your appendix. Do not suture until your work has been inspected.*

Public Speaking: *Twenty-five hundred riot-crazed Aborigines are storming the classroom. Calm them.*

Engineering: *The disassembled parts of a high-powered rifle have been placed in a box on your desk. You will also find an instruction manual, printed in Swahili. In ten minutes a hungry Bengal tiger will be admitted to your room. Take whatever action you feel appropriate. Be prepared to justify your decision.*

Music: *Write a piano concerto. Orchestrate and perform it with a flute and drum. You will find a piano under your seat.*

Political Science: *There is a telephone on the desk beside you. Start World War III. Report on its sociopolitical effects, if any.*

Biology: *Create life. Estimate the differences in subsequent human culture if this form of life had developed 500 million years earlier, with special attention to its probable effects on the English parliamentary system.*

Management Science: *Define Management. Define Science. How do they relate? Why? Create a generalized algorithm to optimize all managerial decisions. Implement your algorithm on either a GE 645, CDC 7600, IBM 360/195, or PDP 8. Your program should include all the software necessary to support 100 interactive consoles.*

Extra Credit: *Define the universe. Give three examples.*

—"The Last Word" from Thursday

Advanced Standing

Undergraduates use Advanced Standing exams to establish credit and standing much more often than grad students, apparently because

the graduate student worried about placement will talk to his instructor and department, and make informal arrangements.

Tests are given during each regular examination period (September, October, March, May). Incoming freshmen should check with the Admissions Office (3-108, x3-4791) for details and approval. Other students should contact their advisors. Any person wanting to place a course should talk to the instructor teaching the course. (Is this test necessary? Is the course necessary?). You can't take the exam if you've registered for the course, even as a listener.

You must make arrangements at least three weeks before the examination period in which you plan to take the exam. Petition the Registrar, E19-335 (the form is available from the Registrar's Office, from your advisor, or from the information office in building 7 lobby). The grade goes on your transcript. First term frosh don't have failing grades recorded.

Most departments allow you to use some subjects taken at other schools to fulfill graduate degree course requirements, the minor requirement or the language requirement. Check with your department.

Co-op

Only three courses (II, VI and XVI) presently have organized cooperatives with industry. The tuition charges are the same for regular students. Check at your course headquarters and the Registrar's office for details. As usual the timing of tuition payments can be rearranged to suit your needs. All departments have great latitude for independent action; maybe you can persuade your own department to start a co-op program. The School of Chemical Engineering Practice has a similar program at the graduate level.

Courses, Choosing

Academic programs at MIT are flexible and especially subject to change with time. Subjects change from year to year, sometimes disappearing (e.g. 6.521), but more often arise from nowhere. Check with your advisor to see if there are new and interesting offerings in your department.

The Catalog descriptions on courses are frequently either outdated or inaccurate, and at any rate the course will reflect the individual instructor's style to quite a large degree. This applies especially to questions of subject matter, grading policy and work load. If there is a reading list or a syllabus check it for more useful information. The Course Evaluation Guide, sponsored by TCA and SCEP, is a very handy reference. It is issued at the beginning of each term and gives comments on most courses based on student questionnaires. Certain

departments issue student evaluation guides from time to time.

The best advice is to ask a few people who have taken the course. Upperclassmen are always willing to tell you what they know about a course. Make sure you ask enough people, though, because you'll probably have to average the pluses and minuses you hear to see whether or not you want to take the course.

For undergraduates a common technique for choosing courses is to overload and then to drop what you don't want. Remember that you can't advance place anything that you have registered for, whether or not you have dropped it.

Courses, Commenting on/Complaining about

If you have any problems at all, whether they concern problem set difficulties or room temperature, talk to the instructor. He wants feedback (in most cases) and will react favorably to the simple fact that you have gotten off your tail and said something — even if it is critical. Just do things tactfully and you will be surprised how well received you'll be.

If that doesn't work or you don't feel like approaching the instructor try your advisor or other faculty members in the appropriate department. You can also go straight to the department head. If you're shy or don't get results from the preceding people, try the dean's office, especially the counseling staff (William Speer in 5-108, x3-4861), and James Bishop in 5-104, x3-4861). They're all experienced in dealing with classroom complaints.

Don't worry that your comments might be too trivial to waste someone's time with. If something bugs you, it probably bugs other people, too. If you're sufficiently interested to start poking around for some help, you're more than likely doing several people a favor by sparing them the trouble. If you're really unsure, sound out another student, a dean or random faculty and see what happens. Normally all you have to do is ask.

Individual initiative is probably the best thing you have going for you at any given time. It is easy to be cowed (consciously or subconsciously) by the power and impersonality (??) of the Institute. Succeeding at M.I.T. involves an element of gentle aggressiveness, and the more often you apply it, the better and more interesting your education will be.

Courses, Discovering/Inventing

To find new and different subjects talk to friends, faculty, your advisor, read the *Catalogue*, ask for subject lists at department headquarters (these lists are usually more thorough than the *Catalogue*) or watch *Tech Talk* for announcements. You can also

check the Student Center Library for interesting books and then see what course they're reserved for.

When you've found something you're interested in, talk to the instructor in charge and check with students who have already taken the course (be careful — both student and faculty tend to give subjective reports on courses). You can sit in on classes for a course to check it out before registering, or you can register for a course and easily drop it later. If you have any thoughts about advance placing a course don't register for it.

Note: You can often take graduate subjects as an undergrad if you get the instructor's permission. Graduates may take undergraduate courses in other departments, especially humanities, math, and other introductory subjects. Just make sure that you receive the instructor's permission beforehand.

New courses have been invented in the past. A strong commitment and faculty backing are essential. If you want to start a course on a more informal level, see the ESP office (W20-467, x3-4882). Starting an IAP course is much easier and can be done through the department.

"Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must first be overcome."

Samuel Johnson

Courses, Dropping/Status Change

To drop a subject or change from regular to listener status before the drop date (two weeks before the last day of classes), get a drop card (available at some deans' offices, the Registrar's Office and the Information Office), have your advisor sign it, and bring it to the Registrar's Office (E19-335) or the Information Office (7-111). You thereby erase the subject *entirely* from your transcript. However, you may not take an Advanced Standing exam in that subject later. Graduate and summer students may have to pay tuition on a pro-rata basis for the time they were registered. Make sure the Registrar finds out you have dropped the subject (you will receive occasional status statements from that office). Otherwise you may be billed incorrectly.

After the drop date, you must petition the Committee on Academic Performance (petition forms are available wherever drop cards are) if you want to drop a subject. The CAP has outlined adequate reasons for dropping a subject late as unforeseen circumstances beyond the student's control. The fact that you are failing, by itself, is not enough to get you off the hook. A \$5 fine is charged for late registration changes.

If you're a senior and wish to change your pass/fail option subject, notify the Registrar's Office before the seventh week of the term. Afterward you must petition the CAP.

Whenever and whatever you petition, do your best to convince your advisor, since it is this person's recommendation that carries significant weight.

"A lecture is the process by which the notes of the professor become the notes of the student without passing through the minds of either."

— Anonymous

Courses, Graduate

Subjects applicable to an advanced degree need not be marked G in the Catalogue. Subjects marked U may be allowed at the discretion of the department. Rules on other subjects appear in the Catalog.

Courses, Prerequisites For

Don't believe what you read in the Catalog. The prerequisites are listed for obvious reasons, but if you're up to it they can be avoided. Talking to the instructor or substituting a similar subject for the prerequisite will usually suffice. Your advisor can be helpful in this area.

Courses, Problems With

If you really don't like your professor, go to departmental headquarters and explain why you would rather be in another section. Don't use the negative approach, instead, explain why another section would be better for you. If there is only one section you can drop the course (and wait for next term), or grin and bear it. Also you might take a similar course offered by the same, or another department. Not going to class is another possibility, but this usually makes it a little tougher to learn the course.

*It's always the Institute that leads us
to the slaughter
Always the student flunks the quiz
You try to prove that you're a man
With your slide rule in your hand;
Is it worth it? Do you really think
it is?*

— From "I Ain't Toolin' Anymore"
Lyrics: Fred Campling of the Connor Four
All Tech Sing, 1969

Cross Registration, Graduate

M.I.T. has cross-registration worked out with the following schools:

<i>School</i>	<i>M.I.T. Coordinator</i>
Tufts (Dental School)	Nutrition and Food Science
Boston University	Economics and Political
(African Studies)	Science
Brandeis (Social Welfare)	Prof. John Howard x3-7333
	x3-4408
Harvard	John Dalton E19-335, x3-4784
Wellesley	Jane Sauer 7-141, x3-1668
Woods Hole Oceanographic	Biology Dept. (Marine Biology)
Institution	Dept. Ocean Eng. (Oc. Eng.)
	Earth & Planetary Science
	(Oceanography)
	Meteorology

Most of these programs are very limited (e.g. with Brandeis, only course XI grads may cross-register), but don't let this stop you. Build a good case for yourself, convince your advisor of its merit and you've certainly got a good chance. With perserverance and careful planning things can work the way you want them to. More information is available from your registration officer.

"Why sometimes I've believed as many as six impossible things before breakfast."

— the White Queen

Cross-Registration at Harvard, Undergraduate

This program is usually limited to a small number of 3rd, 4th and 5th year students with cums of 4.0 or better. If you really want to take a course, don't let anything stop you, because you'll probably get in it (even if you're a sophomore). The course taken at Harvard preferably should have no counterpart at M.I.T. Prof. Woodbury (14E-310B, x3-7894) is the M.I.T. coordinator for undergrads. He has the Harvard Catalogs, as does the Harvard University Information Office at Holyoke Center.

Harvard's deadline for registration falls about two weeks after M.I.T.'s registration day. Their calendar is much different than M.I.T.'s; first term finals are in January and second term finals are late in May. Be sure that you will be around during their finals week.

Cross-Registration at Wellesley, Undergraduate

The Guide for MIT Students describes the exchange; it's available at the Information Office (7-111) and is mailed out to all students a few weeks before each term's deadline. The Information Office also has Wellesley catalogs and calendars. Fall term applications are accepted in May; spring term applications in January. Late applications are frowned upon, but sometimes accepted if the subject isn't overcrowded. It is easy to switch subjects just before the term starts if you change your mind and want to take a different one.

If you're dubious about prerequisites, the meaning of "limited enrollment" or anything else, call the Wellesley instructor. The MIT-Wellesley tieline is 187+ (+ equals the Wellesley extension). Wellesley information is x187-241.

Check also with the M.I.T. faculty coordinators listed in the *Guide*. They can tell you about using Wellesley subjects to satisfy Institute requirements and the technicalities involved (e.g. special signatures on the registration form). The *Guide* also has information on such subjects as bus transportation and meals (MIT students on the exchange are provided Wellesley meals if they're on commons).

Jane Sauer (5-108, x3-1668) is the general coordinator for the M.I.T. — Wellesley Exchange. Check the bulletin board outside her office for bus schedules, class information or anything else that's on your mind.

Degrees, Double

Two Bachelor's Degrees: You must fulfill requirements in two departments while accumulating 450 units instead of 360 units needed for one degree. It is not possible to split up course credit so as to give half a course credit to one department and half to another. You must deliver a petition to the Registrar's Office listing the two degrees, and your expected graduation date. Consult your advisors in both departments about the deadline for application.

Bachelor's and Master's Degree: Some departments will award a SB and a SM simultaneously. You must be accepted for graduate study first, and that requires a petition. Check with your advisor for details. If you want a bachelor's degree in one department and a master's in another, you are on your own. Don't worry though, it has been done.

"Any mathematical trick that's been used at least twice becomes a method".

— George B. Thomas

Degrees, Interdepartmental

Undergrads: Interdepartmental majors are presently only available to graduate students. Course XXV is a good one to get into if you're interested in taking a wide variety of courses without designating a department major. Check the Catalog for further details. Also, many courses (e.g. II, VII, IV, XV) have programs that leave the student with the freedom to choose a particular area of concentration and take many courses in other departments.

Graduates: Procedure here is not so indefinite, but you still must make an effort to get things moving. Dean Sizer at the Graduate School Office will be glad to give you the necessary information. A

joint degree in two departments (while only being registered in one) or a joint thesis is possible. The Thesis Committee is usually split between the departments. You can either split the qualifying exams, or pass them in your main course.

Biomedical engineering is the only well established interdepartmental program, but others may someday be formed. The bio-med program has courses in course II, III, VI, X, XVI and other areas. Check with one of the departments to find out more information.

Degrees, Unspecified

Several courses (I, II, III, IV, VII, X, XV) sponsor very flexible programs that can be adjusted to suit your personal requirements. No matter what you do, you must fulfill the general Institute requirements, so it doesn't mean that you can get out of taking everything. Since all departments have the option of offering unspecified degrees, your advisor or department head can help you set up a program.

Department Changing

For undergraduates, changing one's major is trivial though it becomes less so as graduation approaches. The Registrar's Office would enjoy receiving written notice, but all you really have to do is start having your advisor from your new department start signing your registration forms at the beginning of the term. Contact your new advisor (who you may find by yourself or through the department) well in advance, so that you can plan your schedule for the coming term with him/her.

For graduates the process is *only slightly* less difficult than transferring to another school. You will have to go through a complete application/screening by your new department, so consult your target department or the Graduate School Office.

Let's change the problem, because that makes everything else you've done so far right.

— 6.232 class

Department, Complaints/Suggestions

Your advisor, as with most other matters, is the first person to turn to. Other natural choices are the department head and other professors within the department. The department's feedback committee, if it exists, can also prove useful. Other resources include the local Course Society, the Executive Officer, or even the secretaries at Headquarters. (These last offer information rather than brute-force pull. However, that information may prove invaluable, and often is unavailable elsewhere.) The counseling deans (5-104, 106, 108, x3-4861) have no formal departmental connections, but can give good advice.

There are no foolish questions, and no man becomes a fool until he has stopped asking questions.

— Charles P. Steinmetz

Disqualification

You may be told that *nobody flunks out of M.I.T.* That's not true, but only about 3%-5% do really flunk out. If you ever spent a term on Warning, you can be disqualified. You will not be readmitted unless you petition the CAP. If things start looking bad, try to negotiate a withdrawal before you get in trouble. Whatever happens keep in touch with your advisor; she is your official spokesperson. Listen to your advisor's advice, and advice from other faculty members. Whatever you do, don't get thrown out, that is serious business.

It has yet to be proven that intelligence has survival value.

— Arthur C. Clark

Domestic Term Away

You can spend a term or a year at another college in the United States, provided that the school has resources not available at M.I.T., Wellesley or Harvard. Your advisor and Dean Robert Halfman must approve the plan and your department must certify that unique resources are available at the other school. You don't need to reapply to M.I.T. to get back in; you will be readmitted. There is a possibility of financial aid, especially if M.I.T. has already given you some. Check with Dean Halfman (7-133, x3-5243) and look at the college catalogs in the Placement Office (10-140) for more information.

Final, Getting Out of

Undergrads: Go to the DSA Office (5-104, 5-106, 5-108) to get a grade of OX (deferred). This is listed on your transcript as Incomplete, meaning that the class wasn't completed in the normal allotted time.

Grads: Go to your instructor and talk to him/her. Also, you can check with the Graduate Office (3-134, x3-4868).

If you have philosophical objections to taking a final, try to talk to your instructor. It probably won't help much, though. Faculty rules forbid it, but a few instructors will allow exceptions to some students. To stay within the letter of the law, you may have to go to the exam room, write your name on the paper, and stay the minimum 45 minutes. If you know the material well enough to be exempted, you might as well take the final and have the satisfaction of acing it since you're going to be in the exam room anyway. If you go to pieces or otherwise fail to perform maximally on finals, talk

with your instructor, beforehand; afterward, plead for an incomplete.

This exam is intended to be instructive. Consequently it is sometimes the case that part of the problem is to figure out what the problem is.

— Directions for 6.258 exam

Finals, Forgetting When/Where

Call the undergraduate or headquarters office of the department in question; departments maintain offices that can provide section numbers, exam information and so on. Also, the Information Office (7-111, x3-4795) has information on final exams. If you will be later than 45 minutes, you must get permission to enter the exam room from DSA (5-104, x3-4861).

Foreign Study

If the prospect of studying abroad interests you at all, start checking now. It may already be too late; it's almost certainly not too early. Don't worry about finances. Student Aid treats your case like any other. For fellowships, check with your department or with the Graduate School Office.

Undergraduates: Junior Year Abroad is the usual pattern for foreign study, though you can engineer something else if you really want to. Dean Robert Halfman (7-133, x3-5243) is the Foreign Study Advisor. He has copies of *Junior Year Abroad for MIT Students*, which should answer your first generation of questions.

Grads: You can do graduate study in many places. The Placement Office (10-140) has reference material on foreign study.

Also see the Foreign Study Office (7-133) for information on DAAD, Churchill, Fulbright-Hays, Marshall and other foreign scholarships.

Grades

To get definitions of specific grades, check with your advisor or the Registrar's Office (x3-4784), E19-335 read the back of your last grade report, or check the *Graduate School Manual*.

If an instructor changes your grade he or she should fill out a Special Grade Report and mail it to the Registrar's Office, or have a department member (him/herself) deliver it personally. All grade changes must be done before you get your degree.

If your grades are overdue, check with the Registrar's Office and at home. If you want to know what they are in the meantime, visit the Registrar, or department headquarters.

Problem sets, quizzes and exams are often marked by TA's or graders. Therefore if you have any question about the accuracy of a mark, talk with the instructor; normally he/she will be quite willing to see your side of it.

Graduate Record Exams

The Graduate School Office (3-134, x3-4860) has application forms and information. Reference copies of test bulletins are kept in the Placement Office (10-140).

Graduation

Before you receive your diploma all library books must be returned; all keys to rooms and labs must be returned to the Office of Superintendent of Physical Plant, or to the appropriate professor, and all financial matters must be cleared. The Student Accounts Office will notify you of the deadline dates for all the formalities.

Prior to termination, each assistant must file a Termination Clearance form with the Payroll Office, with signatures certifying that (s) he has returned all keys, books, supplies, etc. Some labs have their own special termination procedures.

Incompletes

Incompletes should be made up before five weeks have passed in the next term. You can delay this by petitioning the CAP if the instructor approves; this procedure is fairly automatic. Incompletes are recorded on your transcript, but they are not computed into your cum.

It is a good idea to tell your professor ahead of time that you want an incomplete, why, and when you plan to finish the subject. Many professors will go out of their way to be accommodating even to the point of calling you up to find out if you are still working on the incomplete; while others will screw you to the wall.

The one saving grace is that no one else has the time to do what they're supposed to do either.

— J.N.

Listening

There are two ways to sit in on a subject: the first is getting permission to sit in on a class and learn informally; the second is registering officially to listen to a class. If you do register to listen, you will not be allowed to advance place the course later on. For the summer term, the listening rates are the same as for regular students tuition. This also applies if you pay for tuition on a per-unit basis. It is possible to change status to a regular student during the term. See your advisor for the necessary paperwork.

If you're not going to listen, just go to sleep quietly.

— D.P.D.

Pass/Fail

Any instructor may petition the Committee on Academic Performance to have their subject made pass/fail. However, a single section of a larger subject cannot be made pass/fail unless the whole subject goes that way (such as 8.03 or 21.05). Any change in the standard grading policy must be petitioned to the CAP.

According to the *Rules and Regulations of the Faculty*, if pass/fail grading is given to one student in a subject it must be so for all. The explicit exceptions are freshmen who take everything pass/fail, and seniors exercising their pass/fail option (see below). Institutionalized pass/fail programs, besides the freshman year mentioned above, include the senior's option to designate one subject per term pass/fail (it may not be an Institute or departmental requirement). Fifth year students are not supposed to retain their pass/fail option more than one year, but if you want to try it, petition the CAP.

One should be careful regarding just what taking a subject pass/fail means. Only P (pass) or F will be recorded with the Registrar on your transcript, but at least the Math and Physics department keep records on how freshmen did on quizzes, problem sets, etc. What use they make of this information is an open question. They might be used by professors when writing recommendations, but never have any official existence.

"What's one and one and one and one and one and one and one?"

"I don't know," said Alice. "I lost count."

"She can't do addition," the Red Queen interrupted. "Can you do subtraction? Take . . ."

Programs, Special

The special education programs at MIT are ESG and Concourse. The Freshman Handbook and the Information Office (7-111) can tell you more about the way things work. With the exception of ESG, these programs are especially designed for freshman.

Projects, Special (Doing What You Want)

If you have an idea you want to work on, or something you want to study, you can generally get Institute backing. By manipulation of professors, petitions (to COC), and personal contacts, you may be able to get credit, or satisfy Institute requirements while doing your own thing.

First, dig up an idea (Example: Writing a guidebook for the MIT

community — that's how this book got started.) Several established ways of doing so are:

- a) Find a professor you want to work with and ask her for project ideas. Most faculty have lots of ideas which they themselves don't have time to work on.
- b) Ask at department headquarters/graduate offices for references on current research, or talk to Dean Speer (5-108), who has a sixth sense for unconventional projects.
- c) Drop in on a lab you're interested in and ask someone what's going on. In most cases, you'll get an *enormously* thorough description; people are very willing to talk about their work.
- d) Check with the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (UROP) which provides an opportunity for undergraduates to do research in a chosen field. Most UROP projects take place on campus but it is also possible to work with off-campus professionals at hospitals, corporations, non-profit organizations, and government agencies. Current listings are posted on the UROP bulletin board in the main corridor of the Institute and in *Tech Talk*. Call or visit UROP (20B-141, x3-5049) for more information.

Second, find a way to do your own thing. A few suggestions follow:

- a) Register for a "projects" or "special problems" subject in your (or any other) department. The best types are those with credit "to be arranged." You must find a faculty sponsor. If the project works out well, you can do a careful writeup, and petition to make it your thesis.
- b) Try to make your project a part-time job with some professor. Or try to make it a summer job, possibly by getting hold of grant money. Consult your advisor or department head for suggestions on how to go about it.
- c) See UROP. They pride themselves on being helpful.
- d) Check with the interdepartmental laboratores. A fairly thorough listing is in the *Catalog*.

Whatever your idea, if you're really interested in pursuing it, you should be able to find help and sponsorship somewhere in the Institute. If at first you don't succeed, keep trying; there are plenty of places to go for advice. The person who turned you down one week may change her mind the next month and offer her services. Keep working at it until you get what you want.

Registration at M.I.T.

If you don't want to fill out registration material during the summer, notify the Registrar's Office (E19-335, x3-4784) so that the material will be at your term address when you arrive in September. Also, if you have a good reason and you notify the registrar in advance, you can pay your fees late without penalty.

Registering Late

It is possible to register for a course up until the end of the term. Get a correction card signed by your advisor and see the instructor.

Requirements, How To Get Around Them

Think out your reasons. Get a petition: be thorough and honest. Test the wind before hand by talking informally with the people concerned, such as students or faculty on the committee you are petitioning, your advisor, or the deans, before finalizing your petition. Ask about policies and precedents. Try to build up a believable case, which may take a major creative effort for borderline cases.

The results are eminently worth it; don't be afraid to try. Petition forms are available from your advisor, the Registrar's Office, or the Information Office. The items most frequently petitioned are substitutions for lab and humanities requirements. Often other subjects may be substituted for certain requirements in a department. Make sure you have the approval of the instructor of the course you want to substitute. If your petition is refused you can appeal to the same committee and they may change their minds if you do a good job.

Roll Cards

Roll cards are available at the Student Accounts Office (E19-215, x3-4131) for late registrants or summer students. They're your ticket to classes. Failure to turn in roll cards can result in your being cancelled as a student, so be sure to turn them in for every course that you take.

"MIT is, and should continue to be, a student-centered institution of learning."

— Report of the President, 1968

Schedule Problems

Subjects: If you have two or more conflicting subjects scheduled, check with the Schedules Office (E19-338, x3-4788). If you can't get into a different section, you'll have to go to half of the classes in each subject. Dropping one of the courses and waiting until the next term may be the best solution. Discuss the problem with each one of the instructors.

The schedule given on your schedule card is taken from the master list given in your registration booklet. You can change your schedule by simply going to a different class and turning in your roll card to that instructor.

Finals: Few students have conflicting finals. If you do, then discuss

the problem with your instructors. One of them might see if you could take an early final at a special time, or one of them might be delayed.

Special Students

Special students are not considered to be working towards a degree. Check with the Admissions Office if you wish to change your student status.

Summer Session

Copies of old summer catalogs are available in the MIT section of the Student Center Library. As soon as the new catalog is put out, it will be available in the Information Office (7-111, x3-4795); these usually come out in early April. Tuition is paid on a per unit basis, but maximum tuition is the same as for a regular term. Regular students should check with their departments, or the Registrar's Office (E19-335, x3-4784). Special Students should check at the Admissions Office.

MIT offers just a limited number of courses during the summer, but it does usually include several large freshman and sophomore courses, such as 8.02, 6.011 & 18.03. There is a lot of research going on during the summer, and it is possible to get credit for that. Check with the appropriate professor in the department involved.

Now you'll notice that MIT always puts education before research in its publicity, but puts research before education in the budget.

Theses

Undergrad: There is little published information on undergraduate theses. Consult your advisor and your department head. Also, there is a pamphlet, *Undergraduate Theses*, available in the Student Center Library. The rules are really flexible, so don't believe everything you read or hear. To be certain, check with your department.

Grads: Read the *Graduate School Manual*, and department publications for general rules and format regulations. Your thesis advisor should be able to help you with any questions you have.

Transcripts

The Registrar's Office will give you copies of your transcript for \$1.00 a piece. It takes a while to get them prepared, so keep this in mind. Payment can be made at the Cashier's Office (10-180, 9-3). Requests for transcripts must be made either in writing or in person. No request for a transcript from a graduate school or anyone else is honored except by the student's approval.

There's less to this than meets the eye.

— Tallulah Bankhead

Transferring Credit

Advanced subjects completed satisfactorily at other universities may be accepted toward requirements for an advanced degree (with a recorded grade of "S" for subjects with exact MIT equivalents), but do not contribute to the residency requirement. A petition must be submitted to request transfer credit for a subject that has no MIT equivalent. Otherwise an Additional Credit sheet should be submitted. If the Registration Officer approves, (s)he should indicate the amount of (A) or other credit accepted. Students wanting to undertake work for advanced degrees at the Institute should select electives fulfilling the prerequisites for their intended advanced work. Advice on the proper curriculum can be obtained from the chairman of the Graduate Committee of the appropriate department. Subjects taken by a former Special Student may be offered later on in partial fulfillment of requirements for an advanced degree. It is up to the discretion of the department as to how much credit will be given.

Transferring Out

Transferring out needn't arise from a negative reaction between you and MIT. If you want a change of pace for a year, or if you have something you want to do somewhere else for a year, go ahead and do it. If you want back in, you will probably get back in without much trouble. Professors in your department, your advisor, and the Medical Department psychiatrists are all good people to go to for help. They will listen to your story and may agree with your reasons for leaving. They may also give you reasons for staying. At least hear a few other opinions when making your decision.

The only way to get around MIT is not to come here.

— JSC (a former hyper-random)

Warning, Academic

Undergraduates: A good description of a Warning is quoted below from a publication of the Committee on Academic Performance, which is also the best source for more details.

Warning: This action would be appropriate in the case of a student whose performance is considered below standard, and whose status at the Institute may be jeopardized if his/her performance does not improve in the coming term. We feel that this action ought not to be viewed as punitive, but rather as a helping mechanism that will encourage such students to plan constructive action to improve their performance.

This is a pretty stern warning to a student: however, the Committee is not nearly that stiff. If you have a problem, or if you are facing a warning, talk to some of the Committee members, or to Jane Dickson, assistant to the chairman of the CAP. Her extension is x3-1464. All of these people are quite reasonable individuals.

There is no set cut-off point for getting a warning or escaping it. As a very vague criterion, you are in trouble if the product of your credit load and cum for the term is less than 100, or if you are carrying an underload of units. The normal procedure is for each department to have a grades meeting at the end of each term, at which they will consider each student and make recommendations to the CAP. Therefore, if you think there is something the faculty of your department should know, tell them via your advisor or favorite professor before the end of the term.

If you leave the Institute for academic reasons, you should consider yourself on academic Warning every term after you return — the CAP does.

Withdrawing

If you want to take off for a term, a year, or more, see a dean (5-104) to ease the procedural hassle. Also, it's the official way. You'll be expected to notify the Registrar's Office, but that will all be hashed out with the dean. Readmission procedures are fairly automatic in this type of case. You do not lose financial aid, but will lose your housing priority.

If you have been on warning at some point and are now doing poorly, the Committee on Academic Performance may, after consulting with your advisor, decide whether to disqualify you, advise you to withdraw, or let you stay. There is a big difference; if you negotiate a withdrawal, you can return more easily. Conversely, if you decide to stay and continue to do poorly, you probably won't make much headway towards solving your real problems. Virtually nobody flunks out because he isn't smart enough; if you're having trouble there's some other factor at work.

The same offices should be visited if you negotiate a withdrawal or are disqualified as when you simply withdraw (see above). Check with the Placement Office. They can help you find a permanent job, or a somewhat temporary one if you intend to return after a term or two. You always have the opportunity to come back. Just remember, you reapply through the DSA Office. After five years, it's back to the Admissions Office.

If you are up for disqualification or are being asked to withdraw and you want to stay, it's best to get a faculty member on your side. Also, get your advisor on your side. As a general rule, it's best for all concerned if you take off for a while.

We tend to spend about six months intellectualizing about any problem before we admit that our initial reaction of "Yugh" was correct.

— Bill Hecht
(Chairman, Educational Council)

Financial Aid

In order to make headway in this area you must take more than the usual initiative. Funds can be made available through your department, the Financial Aid Office, or an outside agency. Term-time and summertime jobs are the usual source of extra money and they optimally broaden your education.

Fellowships, Scholarships, and Other Grants

Graduate Students: The Graduate School Office and your own department's Graduate Committee have the information needed to apply for financial aid. The pamphlet *Financial Support for Graduate Students*, which is available through the Graduate School Office, is a very good resource. Most financial aid programs have early application deadlines, so get to work early.

The Graduate School Office (3-134, x3-4860) can be particularly helpful with applications for national and MIT fellowships. You can get advice for finding information on fellowship opportunities, an advance on your funds, or other various information. For example, it is better to apply for a 12 month federal fellowship than a 9 month fellowship; your chances are as good, and after you receive the reward you can change it to nine months without any trouble. The reverse is much harder.

You will find that your department is instrumental in almost all financial support decisions. It also has an intimate grasp of what opportunities are available, both inside and outside of MIT. Be sure to keep in touch with both your advisor and department headquarters.

There are about 3,300 regular graduate students at MIT; between 80% and 85% of them are receiving some sort of financial aid, whether through MIT, their governments, an outside foundation or some other means.

There are Research Assistantships, Teaching Assistantships, Federal Traineeships, industrial grants, MIT awards and other random sources of income for graduate students. Some of these kinds of support, e.g. RA, TA, are obtained from the department, while some come through the Graduate School Office. Other sources such as state and federal loans come through dealings with the Financial Aid Office.

There are some legalities involved; RA grants are usually tax free, while TA grants are not. Foreign students are not usually eligible for Federal fellowships, and so on. Be careful to read all the fine print. Your department and the Grad School Office should be able to help out.

It depends how carefully you think about it. If you don't think very

carefully it's obvious, but if you think very carefully you'll get confused and it won't be obvious.

— Professor Baltay

Loans

The place to apply for loans both for graduates and undergraduates is the Financial Aid Office (5-119, x3-4974). Although scholarships are disbursed on a scheduled basis, loans can often be arranged to fill unforeseen gaps in your budget. Jobs are sometimes provided for the same purpose. **Note:** If you are granted a loan, be sure to go to E19-224 and sign for it at the beginning of the term. Otherwise it is likely to go away in a month.

Money for undergraduates normally comes in package deals, part scholarship, part loan, part term-time job. The resources are short, but they are there to be used, so if you need money go check things out; don't give up beforehand.

Emergency Loans: See **Emergency Information** in the front of this book.

Academic Performance vs. Financial Aid

Academic performance has no effect on the grant-to-loan ratio for undergraduates. However, it remains important for graduate students.

So the Financial Aid Office Screwed You

- 1) Try a different interviewer. Impress upon that person that you *need* the money.
- 2) Get in on your state loan program; check with the Financial Aid Office. In most cases, the loan will be interest free until you get out of school, grad school, the Peace Corps or military service.
- 3) Have your parents get a loan from their bank.
- 4) Try to get a term time job. Check at the Job Office, which is across the hall from the Financial Aid Office.
- 5) Veterans, check on your VA benefits with Associate Registrar Mrs. Bond (E19-335, x3-4784). She handles VA and Social Security liason with the Federal government.

"Oh don't bother me," said the Duchess. "I never could abide figures!"

Special Payments

Mr. John Rogers (E19-270, x3-3342) is the man to see about special formats and schedules for paying the Institute. If you have any questions, give him a call.

The DSA Office has the power to let students pay tuition on a per unit basis, permission for which is usually granted without difficulty.

They can also help you if you feel that you have run into extraordinary difficulties and you don't want to pay full tuition (e.g. family emergency that caused you to leave school for seven weeks, then return just in time to flunk your subjects). Every case receives individual treatment, and the other deans are understanding in cases of genuine problems. Check with them (5-104, x3-4861, or 7-133, x3-6776).

Jobs (Staying Alive)

Finding a job is too difficult; finding a good one demands luck, intelligence, initiative and perseverance. During the school year there are a multitude of jobs open to students, despite the competition of more than a quarter-million students around Boston, and the present job squeeze. Over the summer, things get tighter, but if you start looking far enough in advance you can normally find something.

Around MIT, your first stop should be the Student Employment Office, now part of the Financial Aid Office in 5-119. They have listings of jobs both within MIT and outside, rarely very good ones but normally varied enough so that you can find something you can tolerate. There is no prescribed minimum time commitment. Some jobs take as little as one afternoon a week, such as cleaning the offices of the Ripon Society in Harvard Square (that one's probably filled). There *is* a maximum for jobs inside the Institute; the Deans Office is quite balky at letting a full-time student also have a full-time job, especially if certain obvious conditions apply. On the outside, you are on your own, though you should remember that getting an education is your present goal, and it is probably easier to hit someone for a loan than to work 24 hours a day. For ten to twelve hours a week, you can expect to earn \$600/year. Check early and often.

Two jobs that are almost always available:

1. Psychology experiments, x3-5740. Quick, easy, small money.
2. Dietary experiments. Slow, bad-tasting and restrictive, featuring complete measurement of dietary input and output, big money. Call Edwina Murray at x3-5130.

Keep your eyes open for opportunities within your department. Ask around for labhacking jobs, starting with your advisor. Drudge work can turn into interesting research with reasonable wages, a desk of your own and possibly a thesis topic if they keep rehiring you or if you stick with an openended job. You can probably help your chances if you know what the professor from whom you're seeking a job is working on, do a little reading and walk in with a proposal or two. It also helps if you're interested but that comes later. An

especially good tack is to work on the details of a problem that the grad students won't do.

Summertime jobs at the 'Tute are also handled by Student Employment. Research opportunities are also more common, but the competition is more intense, especially for the NSF and similar programs.

A good time to decide what you want to do over the summer is before the preceding Christmas, so you can visit hometown firms over the winter vacation and beat the rush (not by much). For additional contacts, check with your department faculty and the Industrial Liaison Office. **Note:** Some large cities have MIT alumni clubs which will invite you to a gathering over Christmas vacation. MIT being what it is, a good many of these alumni are likely to be businessmen with jobs available for students from their alma mater. Check with these gatherings if you're looking for an interesting summer job. See **Summer** under **Special** for more ideas. Also look at **Out in the Real World**, which follows.

Withdrawals: If you're planning on staying out a term or a year, check with Student Employment and the Placement Bureau. They may have a special temporary or semi-permanent job you can take in the interim.

The true test of intelligence is not how much we know how to do, but how we behave when we don't know what to do.

— John Holt

Out in the Real World

After about four glorious years at the Institute, the MIT graduate is usually ready to go out and face the dark, cruel world on his own. This means that the student must decide how he can make the money roll in.

— Social Beaver, 1958

No matter what you intend to do, get started early. Your junior year is certainly not too early to start thinking about graduation and whatever you plan to do afterwards.

Temporary Outside Jobs

Depending on what kind of job you're hunting for, your strategy may vary.

A few basic principles are given below:

1. If you're preparing a resume be clear and precise. Don't undersell yourself, but don't make claims you can't substantiate. Use your good sense and you should be able to present a good resume that

will enhance your job chances.

2. Check your abilities. Do you speak a foreign language? Can you program computers? There are often vacancies available for people with esoteric skills, even though the general job market is bad. You might even try looking for a foreign job.

3. There are some openings with the state or federal Civil Services. Unskilled or semi-skilled government work isn't the greatest thing in the world, but it's often available and it is normally not too taxing (though possibly somewhat boring). If you want to take a Federal Civil Service Exam, contact the Placement Bureau or call 223-2571 for information. For state civil services check with the particular state.

4. If you're around Boston and can't find another job, try some of the odd jobs listed in the *Boston Phoenix/BAD* or the *Real Paper*. They might provide interesting non-academic employment (e.g. carpentry, electric wiring, etc).

Career Counseling

This service falls primarily under the aegis of the Career Planning and Placement Office (E19-445, x3-4733). It is headed by Robert Weatherall, and provides several services which are detailed below. If you are interested in a career in law, medicine or education, there is the Professional Advising and Education Office (10-186, x3-4158), which exists to help you. It too is described below. The deans as well as the psychiatry staff can assist you in defining career goals.

Here are some general resources which can be of use to anyone in planning what to do after MIT.

1. **Your department** should be able to offer good career guidance, and your advisor should be capable of helping you sort out possibilities, with special knowledge of your abilities and preferences. Also try the professional societies such as IEEE, ASME, etc.

2. The **Industrial Liaison Office** (39-623, x3-2691) keeps in close touch with companies around the world. You can use it to get in touch with professionals in your field, and to sniff out job opportunities. Unfortunately, at the time of writing, the job crunch makes sniffing out job opportunities very difficult. However, you can try; the office is underused.

3. The **Center for Advanced Engineering Study** (Building 9) like the ILO, is pitifully underused. Its basic function is to give advanced and refresher education to scientists and engineers working in industry, but you can use it to find out where things are in the outside world (who's working on what) and to build contacts with workers in your

field. There are people in almost every department working at the Center.

4. If you need to bolster your reasons for choosing or considering a particular career, see the deans or the psychiatrists; they can help strengthen your case if you're getting hassled about your career choice.

Graduate Schools

Reasonably thorough collections of graduate school catalogs can be found in the Career Planning and Placement Office Library. This office also has independent references on school reputations, financial aid and degrees awarded. This particular service is right up Mr. Weatherall's alley; he's Assistant Dean of the Graduate School and personally familiar with many institutions. Don't let his title put you off, he's very friendly and a good person to ask for help. The office has some applications for the GRE, ATGSB (business), LSAT and MCAT exams.

Also of value are faculty members in your Course, and Irwin Sizer, Dean of the Graduate School, who is particularly helpful if you want to come to MIT for graduate study. **Hint:** When applying to grad schools, it's usually best to specify the doctorate under "degree to be studied for." This and other rules of thumb may be gleaned from your advisor and other faculty if you ask for help.

Prelaw, Premed and Education Counseling

Due to the ever-increasing number of MIT students who are interested in entering the medical, legal, and teaching professions (and related areas in public administration), the Committee on Preprofessional Advising and Education was created. Susan Haigh Hought is the Advisor on Preprofessional Education (10-186, x3-4158). The Office keeps copies of graduate school catalogs in the fields mentioned above, as well as application forms for the necessary entrance exams (LSAT, MCAT, etc.). Also, special handbooks for these three fields will be available. Contact the Office early; they can help you plan ahead.

Besides providing counseling, the Office sponsors seminars given by representatives from schools and professional fields; interested students are encouraged to attend. Dates and locations of these seminars are usually announced in *The Tech* and *TechTalk*, and are posted on the Preprofessional Kiosk, just outside the office.

The Committee also consists of three advisory councils, one in each field. If you are wondering what it feels like to be a professional in one of these areas, the members of the advisory councils will be glad to tell you.

Now, here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in place. If you want to get somewhere, you must run at least twice as fast as that.

— Alice in Wonderland

Permanent Placement and Jobs Abroad

The Placement Bureau (E19-455, x3-4733) can often help you find information about employers, jobs, opportunities abroad for work and study, career advice, and help in preparing resumes. They also have information on such topics as Civil Service Exams.

Education is what you have left over after you have forgotten everything else you have learned.

— Anonymous

Getting A Recommendation

Getting a recommendation must be planned in advance. Unless you're willing to take your chances on a sketchy and composite view written by someone who doesn't know you very well, you have to develop at least one close relationship with someone on the faculty. That doesn't mean that you should become a sycophant, nor should you cultivate faculty acquaintances with that purpose in mind, but you do have to acquire something approaching a trust/friendship/professional relationship with a faculty member.

A good way of going about this is to pick a few professors with whom you interact a lot already and try over a period of time to develop a friendship with them. How things work out depends upon you and your professor.

In general, you should contact the person who will write the recommendation and get his/her approval before referring to him/her. It also helps to know that you'll get a good reference.

Freshmen: Contact your MIT Educational Counselor back home for a reference. Also try a high school teacher, an adult friend, or your new advisor at MIT (if he feels he knows you).

Only a mediocre person is always at his best.

— Somerset Maugham

Academic Hardware

Calculators

Desk calculators are scattered around the Institute, and many are available for student use. As the price of calculators drops near the \$50 range, buying one is no longer inconceivable. There are so many around that it is usually possible to borrow one.

You need both hands to multiply matrices.

— 18.031 instructor

Computer Time

Since computation and its protocol change rapidly, you should not take the following information as gospel. If you find important exceptions, write them down and send us a feed-back sheet.

1. **Subjects:** If you're starting with a project already in mind, your best bet is to find a faculty sponsor and register for a special projects section. If you just want some time, look for a subject that appeals to you or go directly to SIPB (below).

2. **Jobs**

3. **Association with research group**

4. **Theses**

To obtain time through methods 2, 3, and 4 you must have both a programmer and project number from the Computer Center (39-519, x3-4118). To get the project number you must have a requisition slip with a dollar amount for the time to be put in your account; monthly statements are mailed out telling you how much time is left. Check with your advisor or others in your research group, they may have a number you can use.

5. **Student Information Processing Board (SIPB, 39-200, x3-7788)** manages a substantial amount of money for general student use of the computer. Check with them for more information.

Fubini's Law: Computers are first installed merely to do manual tasks more expensively.

Microreproduction

Microfilm slides and hard copy can be produced from each other at the Microreproduction Division of the Libraries (14-055, x3-5668).

Slide Rule

You'll probably use a slipstick less than you think you will especially with the rise of calculators. Don't go overboard and buy a chrome-plated log log vector slide rule unless you really need it. Slide rules can also be used for committing hara-kiri during final exams.

Typewriters

The only place where typewriters exist for general use is in the Student Center Library. These typewriters are pretty poor and at last check cost 10 cents/10minutes and 25 cents/30 minutes. It is much better to get hold of a typewriter (possibly with a secretary attached) at an office where you have connections, or to borrow one from a friend.

Academic Software (Books and Tapes)

Language Lab

Lessons in German, French, Russian, Spanish, and a dozen other languages can be heard at 30 booths in the Language Lab (14N-0641, x3-2310) or in remote booths in McCormick, Burton, Baker, the Hermann Building, and the Student Center Library. Standard MIT course tapes are played by a lab assistant upon phone request. In addition, literature, poetry, plays, and musical "ear-training" exercises are available. The lab is open to the entire MIT community during the fall and spring terms. For six weeks during the summer, it is used for BASIS, an English for foreign students program.

A translation is like a mistress — either beautiful and unfaithful, or faithful and ugly.

— Russian proverb

MIT Libraries

The MIT library system consists of several large libraries and many reading rooms. All are open at least from 9 to 5 weekdays, many until 11 or 11:45 at night. The Student Center Library is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Check the *Guide to MIT Libraries* for the full schedule; you can find it at one of the libraries or at the Information Office (7-111).

A list of the libraries is given below;

Aeronautics and Astronautics	33-316	x3-5665
Archives	14N-118	x3-5688
Chemistry Reading Room	18-480	x3-1891
Dewey [Management and Social Sciences]	E53-138	x3-5676
Engineering	10-500	x3-5661
Humanities	14S-200	x3-5671
Lindgren [Earth Sciences]	54-200	x3-5679
Materials Center Reading Room	13-2137	x3-6840
Music	14E-109	x3-5689
Reserve Book Room	14N-132	x3-5675
Rotch (pronounced "roach")	7-238	x3-7052
Science [Hayden]	14S-100	x3-5671
Space Center Reading Room	37-582	x3-3746
Student Center	W20-500	x3-7050

The laws of thermodynamics:

1. *You can't win.*
2. *You can't break even.*
3. *You can't get out of the game.*

— Dwight Batteau, "Stupidtheorems"

Dewey is all the way over by the Sloan School. In addition to its more commonly advertised contents, it contains a large collection of material on social psychology, education and industrial relations.

For information on the Dewey Reserve Library collection, check the section on reserve below.

Engineering offers innovative reader services: audio-visual instruction in the use of the card catalogue and selected printed indexes, "Pathfinder" bibliographies, microfiche readers for loan, access to INTREX (a computerized data retrieval system for the materials sciences and some branches of physics).

Humanities contains the **Union Catalog** (the master catalog for *all* the MIT libraries); if you don't know where to look for a certain book, it can tell you. The Humanities Library also has a good number of non-technical books for leisure reading, and if you're interested in MIT history, in the basement of Hayden Library) are all *The Techs*, and *Techniques* ever published. Also there are back issues of numerous magazines covering many years. It's a good place to browse if you're interested in that sort of thing. If you find any good quotes or stories, send them to us on a feedback sheet.

Music has a sign-up list for those interested in forming musical groups; ask at the desk. In addition to books, the library also has a large collection of records and tapes which do not circulate, but which can be listened to there. Their facilities for listening are excellent; to use one of the listening rooms, you have to sign up at the desk.

The **Reserve Books** sections scattered in the various libraries have materials for courses, usually filed alphabetically by author. Reserve books may circulate only overnight, and heavy fines are charged *by the hour* if you return them late. It's a good idea to return reserve books on time, as they are in great demand, and you hold other people up if you keep them out. Also, if you really need to keep a reserve book out for a long period of time, check to see if the regular collections have another copy which can circulate; you will find that in many cases, they do. The **Reserve Book Room** at Hayden has a good collection of mystery novels, in addition to course books.

The **Student Center Library** does not stock only course books. They also have quite a few magazines and newspapers, and are starting a light reading section. There are also typing and discussion rooms available there; ask at the desk. The Library is air-conditioned and very quiet. A word of caution: The typewriters tend to be in bad condition. Also, this library tends to be rather crowded and often it's difficult to find an open desk to study in.

Some general notes on the libraries:

1. For students, your library card is your ID. Faculty, staff and other members of the MIT community should check with the

Hayden Desk for library cards.

2. You can renew books by phone if they are not overdue; all you need is the call number. However, you may not renew more than four books by phone; if you have a long list of books you'd like renewed, make a list of their call numbers and bring it to the library desk.

3. Fines are not collected until the fourth day after the due date.

4. Most of the libraries have xerox facilities; the charge for students is 5 cents a page.

If the MIT libraries don't have an item that you want, you may be able to get it via inter-library loan. Consult the librarian.

There is a special department of Hell for students of probability. In this department there are many typewriters and many monkeys. Every time a monkey walks on a typewriter, it types by chance one of Shakespeare's sonnets.

— Bertrand Russell

Other Libraries at MIT

1. There are, as stated before, quite a few departmental and laboratory reading rooms, often containing materials unobtainable elsewhere. Many have thousands of items in specific fields.

2. During the last IAP, several small departmental browsing libraries were set up in various rooms. Check the IAP literature when it comes out.

3. A fascinating library is the MIT Science Fiction Society library (W20-421, dl 9727). Hours are irregular and anyone may browse. You must be a member to borrow books.

4. Some dormitories support their own small libraries. Check with the main desk.

5. The Student Committee on Educational Policy (SCEP) has a set of books on education kept in filing cabinets at the Undergraduate Association office (W20-401, x3-2696). Also check the education library at ESP (W20-467, x3-4882).

6. Many faculty members have personal libraries from which some students may borrow.

7. The Hillel Library at 312 Memorial Drive has 2800 volumes of Judaica in several languages. There are also Catholic and Protestant collections there.

Other Libraries Around Boston

Harvard University has a tremendous library system, but it is difficult to get stack privileges. Ask at Hayden Library for further information. (The easiest way to use the other university library is to get a friend there to take out books for you.)

Wellesley College libraries loan books to MIT students. The hours are 8:30am to midnight on weekdays, 9 to 9 Saturdays and Sundays. You can take out as many books as you want and they may stay out for four weeks. Fines are cut in half if you pay when you return the books. The Wellesley Library reference desk extension on MIT phones is x187-286. This library is especially useful for students who are cross registered.

Boston University Mugar Library is on Comm. Ave. at the BU Student Union. It has an extensive and wide-ranging collection, pleasant atmosphere, and is a good place to study and meet BU students.

Boston Public Library at Copley Square (with branches elsewhere) is a large general library. It has many circulating books and stereo records (which are normally in rather poor shape unless you get them when they're new). It also has out-of-town newspapers and periodicals and loads of reference material. It's open 9 to 9 weekdays and 9 to 6 on weekends. To get your card, show an MIT ID and fill out an application form. Suburbanites are also eligible for cards, as the library is a regional resource.

Cambridge Public Library (449 Broadway, branches and book mobiles) is large and easy to use (open stacks). It usually has several copies of the current best sellers; reserve one and wait your turn. The library is large and the collection is new. If you don't live in Cambridge you must show a BPL or other library card to get a card.

Brookline has a public library (361 Washington St and branches) whose collection is similar to Cambridge's. Cards are free to Brookline residents; others must pay \$3.

All the suburbs and towns around Boston have their own libraries.

Collections are normally aimed at the general reader, and all have special children's sections. Some even have film and lecture programs appealing to special groups. Check the one nearest you.

There are several special-topic libraries around Boston; some (such as the Athenaeum) have formidable defenses against entrance by common students. Check with the MIT librarians if you're interested or have some other special needs.

A good education enables a person to worry about things in all parts of the world.

— Illinois State Journal

1. Old quizzes and such can often be found at the graduate and undergraduate offices of a department. A better place to check is around the dorm or frat; there is always someone around who took the course last term or last year.

2. Many instructors end up trying to teach 50% of the subject in the last two weeks of the term. **Beware!** If your instructor seems to be falling behind in what he said he'd teach you, either get ahead or talk to him about it.

3. Check out the reading room in your department. It will likely contain the most comprehensive reference sources in your field.

A paper should be like a miniskirt: short enough to be interesting, but long enough to cover the subject.

—unknown

Take Me Back to Tech

Tune: "Solomon Levi"

Words by I.W. Litchfield '85

*I wish that I were back again
At the Tech on Boylston Street
Dressed in my dinky uniform,
So dapper and so neat.
I'm crazy after Calculus;
I never had enough,
It was hard to be dragged away
so young,
It was horribly, awfully tough —*

*Take me back on a special train
To the Glorious Institute —
I yearn for the inspiration of
A technological toot! —
I'd shun the physical, quizzical Prof.,
And chapel and all that; —
But how I would love to go again
On a Scientific Bat.*

*Back to the days that were free
from care,
In the 'ology, Varsity shop,
With nothing to do but analyze air
In an aneometrical top;
Or the differentiation
Of the trigonometric powers
Of the constant pi that made me sigh
In those happy days of ours.*

Chorus:

'Rah for TECHNOLOGY!
'OLOGY, Ology, oh —
Glorious old TECHNOLOGY
'Ology, 'Ology, 'Ology, 'Ology.
M-A-S-S-A-C-H-U-S-E-T-T-S

I-N-S-T-I-T-U-T-E-O-F-T-E-
C-H-N-O-L-O-G-and Y comes
after G
The Massachusetts Institute of
Technology.



The Other Education

Remarks

MIT has many activities and facilities not directly related to formal education. However, they can form an important part of a person's total experience here, whether student, faculty, or staff. Those activities connected in some way with MIT are mentioned here; others are mentioned later in the **Social Beaver** section.

Activities

"Extracurricular" activities range from student activities (organized into the Association of Student Activities for undergraduates, and under the Graduate Student Council for graduate activities), and hobby facilities, to the athletic clubs, community leagues, interdepartmental and intramural groups, intercollegiate sports. All the activities on campus are created for the people here and while academics are a prime motivation for coming to MIT, the extracurricular activities can make your stay here quite worthwhile if not more bearable.

Association of Student Activities (ASA)

The ASA is a committee of the Undergraduate Association (UA) charged with the recognition of activities (certification that a particular group is an MIT group and is entitled to the use and privileges of MIT facilities and services), the assignment of office-type space (as contrasted to the assignment of short-term meeting space, see **Student Center Committee** under **Student Center**) to activities, and the general coordinating of activities into events such as *Kaleidoscope*. Funding for activities recognized by the ASA is handled by the Undergraduate Finance Board (Finboard, W20-405, x3-3680). The Graduate Student Council has various committees separated by interest group for recognition and funding. Contact them. (GSC, 50-110, x3-2195.)

The ASA Office (W20-403, x3-2696) or the GSC Office has information concerning activities, though for specific information, go directly to the activity itself, they enjoy seeing new faces. Most of the large, general activities are located on the fourth floor of the Student Center (Bldg. W20) or in Walker Memorial (Bldg. 50). The best way to find out about them is to go in and ask questions; specific room numbers are listed in the front of the *Student Directory*.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Extension</i>
Alpha Phi Omega	W20-415	x3-3788
Association of Women		
Students	3-310	x3-4880
Athletic Association	W32-117	x3-2913
Black Student Union	50-105	x3-2071
Debate Society	W20-469	x3-3787
Ecology Action	W20-002	x3-7922
Educational Studies Program	W20-467	x3-4882
Foreign students' groups	Foreign Student Office 3-107	x3-3795
Government, student		
Graduate Student Council	50-110	x3-2195
Undergraduate Association	W20-401	x3-2696
Hobby Shop	W31-031	x3-4343
Lecture Series Committee	W20-457	x3-3791
Musical Theater Guild	W20-439	x3-6294
Music groups	Director of Music 14N-236	x3-3210
(signup sheet for forming your own groups)	Music Library 14E-109	x3-5689
Newspapers, student		
<i>Ergo</i>	W20-443	x3-2358
<i>The Tech</i>	W20-483	x3-1541
<i>Thursday</i>	50-210	x3-7977
Outing Club	W20-461	x3-2988
Radio Stations		
WIMX	50-358	x3-3776
WTBS	50-030	x3-4000
Student Information	39-200	x3-7788
Processing Board		
Student Art Association	W20-429	x3-7019
Technology Community	W20-450	x3-4885
Association		
<i>Technique</i>	W20-457	x3-2980
Urban Action	10-206	x3-2984
Other Activities	W20-403	x3-2696

We the undersigned members of the MIT community do hereby petition the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to create a new department of study to be titled: Course 26 — Student Activities, so that those of us interested in Management, Economics, and Political Science may have a structured curriculum based on our normal contact with the MIT community.

— found in the TCA gritch book
(with 13 signatures).

The *Freshman Handbook* has a set of descriptions of organized activities, but some of the write-ups are out of date. The listing does remain useful, however, and copies may be obtained from the FAC (7-103) while they last. If in doubt, look for the nearest freshman.

Note: A list of the heads of most activities and their rooms and telephone numbers is in the front of the *Student Directory*. The listing is often not too current, so if you want to know the present president of an organization, call the activity itself or the ASA. If the address or number has changed, try the Information Office (x3-4795).

How to Join an Activity

While most activities (except honoraries) always welcome new members, they make a special effort to sign up incoming people at the beginning of the year. The effort is highlighted by open meetings, and the Activities Midway during R/O Week in DuPont. Note that although freshmen are the major participants in these events, they are open to everyone.

But don't feel that you have to join in September, especially if your interests haven't yet jelled or time constraints prevent definite commitments. It is up to you to decide when to act, many people will invite you to various events, so go to find out about things on campus you might be interested in. During IAP is generally a good time to investigate activities, if you don't look at them first; generally they are in their second phase of looking for members. Deans Holden and Hartshorne can also guide you concerning various activities.

The Technology Matrons

Wives of faculty, administrative, research staff and female staff members are automatically members of this organization, which has a meeting room (Emma Roger's Room, 10-240), and an adjoining office (x3-3656). In addition to special programs, Matrons are involved in a number of projects which benefit students and the community at large: e.g. Furniture Exchange, English Classes for Foreign Wives, Fall Foliage Tour, Plant Sale, Christmas Convocation, MIT-Red Cross Blood Drives, Seminar Series, and the Newcomer Welcoming Committee.

Matrons also advise the *Technology Wives Organization* (TWO, formerly the Technology Dames), which wives of students may join. They provide student wives a group with which to get together for discussions, as a focus for resources for them and they also sponsor various events, including craft and bake sales, and welcoming events. For more information, call their president, Rita Moore, at 862-1039.

Faculty Club

Membership in the MIT Faculty Club is open to all faculty and staff and their families. Membership carries reciprocal privileges with the Harvard and Wellesley Faculty Clubs. The Club is located on the sixth floor of the Sloan Building at 50 Memorial Drive (Bldg. E52, the most East academic building), and serves luncheon and dinner Monday through Friday, except on holidays. Special club events such as buffet suppers and dinner-dances are regularly scheduled and announced to the membership. For reservations and information, call x3-4896.

Social Action

Whether your idea of social action means registering student voters or bombing the whole town to the ground, you will find sympathizers in the Boston-Cambridge area, more so than almost anywhere else on earth. Since it would be a hopeless undertaking to try to list even the major groups in the area (although the FBI is making a good try), we merely make the suggestion that you keep your eyes and ears open. Individuals and groups with their respective messages will do their best to make themselves known to you.

The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore all progress depends on the unreasonable man.

—George Bernard Shaw

Some on-campus groups are:

Urban Action

Urban Action (10-206, x3-2894) is more or less a holding company for several community (general community, not necessarily MIT community) projects organized and run by MIT and Wellesley students. It also funnels people into **Tutoring Plus**, which is an extensive and well-run tutoring operation in Cambridge. Urban Action has good contacts with similar groups all over the area, and can provide information on social and educational activities in underprivileged neighborhoods.

The sad fact is that not everyone wants Heaven on earth. It would interfere with too many existing arrangements.

—The Boston Globe

Women's Forum

The Women's Forum is a group of students, faculty and staff (not necessarily female) that meets in the Bush Room (10-105) on Mondays at lunchtime to discuss issues concerning women. Also see **Association for Women Students (AWS)** under **People**. These discussions often center around MIT, but include topics related to society in general. The Forum has subgroups devoted to the special

interests of their members (e.g. faculty, biweekly employee and student groups), which meet on different days of the week.

The Forum seeks to increase the awareness of women at MIT and to improve their position at the Institute. Among other changes, it was responsible for the creation of the Women's Kiosk in the Building 7 Lobby. The Kiosk carries news articles and announcements pertinent to women. Male members of the community are encouraged to read it and to attend Forum meetings.

There can be no free men until there are free women.

—unknown

Other Resources

Note 1: The **Placement Office** (10-140, x3-4733) maintains a directory of employment opportunities in social action organizations.

Note 2: For information on **Ecology Action** see **Ecology** under **Special**.

Note 3: Dr. Louis Menand, Assistant to the Provost (3-234, x3-7753) knows about most of MIT's programs or knows whom to ask.

Note 4: Trond Kaalstad (E40, x3-1943) has information on **USL (Urban Systems Lab)**.

Note 5: Academic departments sometimes have interesting projects tucked away in corner offices. Ask around if you want to find out about them; they are not highly visible.

The quality, not the longevity, of one's life is what is important.

—M.L. King Jr.

Selected Facilities

MIT is in many lines of business; perhaps you have come into contact with the educational subsidiary. The Institute's numerous operations require services to back them up; you will find that almost anything you want can be obtained through proper channels for the right price. If you want something for yourself, you are likely to get a better price outside MIT, with a bonus of not having to fill out forms.

Locating the service you want is not always easy. You might start with the Information Office (7-111, x3-4795), and try calling several places getting closer to your goal each time. Or you can set off on a fantastic voyage through the yellow pages of your MIT phone book and try to find what you want on your own. In its many undertakings, the Institute requires every imaginable kind of facility; none of them are totally off-limits to students.

We'll just list a few of the larger, generally available physical facilities. The list is by no means complete, and people living in Institute Houses should check out some of their dorms' facilities under several of the categories mentioned, notably hobby shops.

Audio-Visual

Audio-Visual (AV, 4-017, x3-2808) is the division of the Institute which rents out projectors and projectionists, video tape recorders, tape recorders, and public address equipment. Their prices are not bargain basement, and you might be able to get a better price from your local camera store on an 8 mm projector. Better still, try TCA, which has a 16 mm, super 8mm, and a couple of slide projectors to rent out to students at reasonable rates. Other fancy equipment, such as overhead projectors, is available only through AV, or the academic departments.

Cheney Room

The Margaret Cheney Room (3-310, x3-4880) is reserved, as stated on the door, "For exclusive use of women students." It has cooking, sleeping, and showering facilities, as well as lockers and a study lounge. The living room contains one of the better pianos at MIT. Keys are available to all women students through the counseling deans (5-104, x3-4861).

*Before I built a wall I'd ask to know
What I was walling in or walling out,
And to whom I was like to give offense.*

—Robert Frost

Duplicating Equipment

The Graphic Arts Service, housed mainly at 211 Mass. Ave. (N42, x3-4765), provides a wide range of services. The Mailing Service offers typing, automatic typing, and bulk mailing. The Photographic Division can produce portrait, passport, identification and thesis photographs, and handles photostat work. They also have an Illustration Service, and offset printing and binding. Their prices are quite high. Counters for while-you-wait Xeroxing are at 3-003 (x3-2806), E52-442 (x3-5203), and 1-242 (x3-3883). Students and community groups wanting to run things off, in the realm of hectograph/mimeograph copies, can go to TCA which has a couple of machines for each job and a typewriter for that use. TCA also has extensive silkscreening equipment which can be used for posters as well as a new phenomenon which has come up, that is silkscreening shirts (either T- or sweat-) with an appropriate design. If you see someone with an *Institute Screw* on his/her shirt, chances are it was done at *Kaleidoscope* by TCA. The Student Art Association also silkscreens in their classes.

Several dormitories own and operate private mimeograph machines, which the House Secretary is usually in charge of and can probably be persuaded to let you use them. Some offices in the 'Tute also have machines, and students can sometimes use them, but be careful.

LSC has offset presses, one small, and one large (accommodates paper up to size 17½" x 22½") which is jointly owned with the Activities Development Board for use by student groups. Both are available but occasionally demand can be high. Non-LSC people can operate these presses if they prove to be competent. The LSC movie publicity is a product of these presses, and the results can be quite good, and at reasonable prices. Check with the LSC Publicity Director (LSC, W20-457, x3-3791) about qualifications if you're interested. APO has a classic, hand-set letterpress, which is quite *slow* compared to modern presses. It is operated generally by APO brothers, but talk to the APO Letterpress Chairman (APO, W20-415, x3-3788).

If you want only a few copies, try the *SCM Copiers* in the various libraries (the Student Ctr. Library is the only one open late at night), the Xerox machines at the Graphic Arts Quick Copy Centers mentioned above, or try a commercial outfit. Gnomon Copy, one of the most prolific copy companies around, has four stores in Cambridge, one at 245 Mass Ave. (Across from the Necco Factory), 1206 and 1304 Mass. Ave and 99 Mt. Auburn St. (all near Harvard Square) or Copy Cat at 1320 Mass. Ave.

The Tech's production shop is used for turning out its right-justified newspaper (if this jargon is too thick, stick around *The Tech's* shop, (W20-485, x3-1541) to hear what's going on). They have typesetting, headlining, and photographic equipment, complete with staff, which can be had for a price. Another example of their work is the production of this book.

Hobby Shop

The Hobby Shop (W31-031, x3-4343) is located in the bad basement of the Armory. George Pishenin is in charge of it, and the hours are 10am-6pm Monday through Friday. It has woodworking equipment, a machine shop for metalworking, and a photo lab. Shelves, tables, championship sailboats, speaker enclosures, looms, dulcimers, and harpsichords have all been constructed in the Shop. Novices are welcome, as they give the more experienced users a chance to expound (teach). Membership costs \$10/term for students (it is open three terms: Fall, Spring, and Summer), and \$15/term for everyone else.

Metallurgy Shop

For creative metallurgy or just hacking, 4-133 (the home of Tony Zona) is the place to be. You can learn welding, brazing and

soldering by enrolling in 3.19 (a prerequisite for using the shop), but the subject is highly oversubscribed. Check for metallurgy instruction over IAP if you don't get into 3.19 during the term.

Music Practice Rooms

Practice rooms *per se* are rare. A few are scattered within the living groups. There are five lousy uprights available in the Student Center; go check at the Student Center Library (W20-500, x3-7050) if you want to use them. A grand piano, which a rank amateur might consider playable, is available at Walker. Actually, it is beyond repair. Again, dorms may own pianos, even good ones (!). Ask at the desk.

Non-piano players: If you don't have the score memorized, bring your own stand. There may be none in the practice room. If this situation upsets you, complain to the Student Center Manager (W20-345, x3-3913).

Observatory

The G.R. Wallace Observatory can be used by students both in classes (12.134, Experimental Optical Astronomy) and for individual projects. All scheduling is done through the office of the Director, Prof. McCord (XII, 24-420, x3-3389). The Observatory is a long way (50 miles) from Cambridge in Westford. It has 24" and 16" scopes; the 24" is very difficult to get time on, while for the 16" it is fairly easy for projects of any merit.

"Are you the center of the universe?"

"Since everybody seems to be receding from me, my guess would be yes."

—A. Cassel

Odd Jobs

Anyone wanting to hire a student (for moving furniture, gardening, babysitting, typing, translation, etc.) can advertise jobs at the Student Employment Office (5-119, x3-4973). *Tech Talk* is also a good place to advertise.

Students wanting jobs can leave their names in a special notebook at the same office. Ask the secretary.

Student Art Association

Although called the Student Art Association, this facility is actually open to anyone in the MIT community, although preference is given to students. It has superb facilities for batik, ceramics, drawing, hand weaving, jewelry, painting, silk-screening, tie-dyeing, etc. It also has an excellent darkroom and general photographic facilities. Experienced people offer classes in most if not all of the activities mentioned above. Fees are charged depending on which facilities are used —

pottery, photography, and so on. Find it on the fourth floor of the Student Center, in rooms W20-423, and 429 (x3-7019).

The Student Art Association, as well as many other groups, offers many activities and classes during IAP, and they are very popular, so sign up early to get into the class you want.

Student Center

The Student Center (W20, across Mass. Ave. from the Building 7 entrance) is the primary focus for student activities at MIT (though Walker Memorial, Bldg. 50, partially serves the needs of the East Campus). Most large activities are crowded into the fourth floor of the building. Other facilities located in the Center include a dining hall, snack bar, lounges, the Tech Coop, a post office, tailor (handles cry cleaning and shoe repairs), optician, barber shop, a giant TV, game rooms for ping-pong and pinball, a coffeehouse, and the Student Center Library.

The building itself has several problems. With non-openable windows, the rooms must be heated or cooled, and ventilated continuously. The temperature regulation in some parts is non-existent (some control systems jock should do a project on it); many rooms are overheated in winter, frigid in summer. As a finishing touch, the Student Center elevators are the slowest, most temperamental, hungriest ones in the Institute. (If you want to go up or down a couple of floors in the building, take the stairs and *don't* call both elevators; it's a lot faster, and won't tie up the machines.) If you have any ideas on how to remedy these or other problems, call the SCC (see below). They have tried using an express elevator configuration but frequent breakdowns have ended that experiment.

The **Student Center Committee** (SCC, W20-347, x3-3916) has tried to make the best of this situation, with some success. Among other improvements, the Committee was responsible for brightening up the building with a new paint job, installing lights and signs for room numbers, and removing the massive fourteen-foot doors at the stairwells. Consulting with the Provost's Office from time to time, the SCC is responsible for scheduling activities and the planning and implementation of special programs, as well as modifications to the building.

Some programs that were SCC-sponsored last year include the Pot Luck Coffeehouse, the 24-hour Coffeehouse, and the Midnight Movie Series.

Off-Campus Facilities

Talbot House

Talbot House is a Vermont farm house available throughout the year to MIT student groups. It is located in Woodstock, near several

major recreational facilities, including skiing, hiking, horseback riding and golf areas as well as a theater. Apply early!

Scheduling of Talbot House is done by a student committee through Dean Hartshorne's office (W20-234, x3-7974).

Endicott House

This house, located in Dedham, is open to any group associated with MIT, but not for private entertainment purposes. It costs even more than Talbot House. For reservations and more information call the director at 326-5151.

Athletics

The MIT athletic programs are unusual because they stress mass participation and enjoyment rather than the specialized honing of selected intercollegiate teams. Anybody in the MIT community, no matter how physically (un)fit, is welcome to use the athletic facilities and to receive trained assistance in developing his full potential. The programs offered include intercollegiate and intramural sports, physical education classes, private and group instruction in various sports, and recreational facilities of exceptionally high quality.

The ticket to all the athletic facilities except the Sailing Pavilion is an Athletic Card, which at \$5 for students, \$35 for faculty and staff, and \$60 for alumni, is one of the few true bargains left in the Boston area. It entitles you to virtually unlimited use of all the facilities, including duPont Gym, Rockwell Cage, the tennis courts, skating rink, swimming pool and boathouse (crew). The shower facilities come in handy, especially on hot, sweaty days, or if you don't live nearby and want to freshen up for one reason or another. Athletic Cards may be purchased at the Alumni Pool or duPont.

Use of the Athletic card is extended to the holder's immediate family (i.e. spouse and children). The card holder can bring guests (50 cents for students, \$1.00 for others).

The Director of Athletics is Prof. Ross (Jim) Smith (W32-109, x3-4497). His office can provide detailed information on matters relating to athletics. Also, his office has the power to effect policy or other changes and to mobilize the full resources of the athletic staff. For information on a specific sport, call Prof. Smith's office or the coach for that sport; coaches' offices are located in the duPont Athletic Center (W32).

The coordinator for women's sports is Prof. Mary-Lou Sayles in the Athletic Center.

Intercollegiate Teams

MIT fields teams in at least 22 intercollegiate sports, more than any

other college in the nation. Football is not one of them. Varsity teams exist for each sport, and most have JV and/or freshman teams. About one-fourth of the undergraduates compete in some inter-collegiate sports, notably sailing. Check both the men's and women's athletic handbooks, which are available from the Athletic Department.

Spectators are welcome, free of charge, at all MIT sporting events. For information on the times and places, and schedules for the season or on a week-by-week basis, call Peter Close, Sports Information Director (W32-117, x3-7946). Also, sports events for the week are listed in the Institute Calendar in *Tech Talk*. You can also check the sports page of *The Tech* and the "Sports Today" columns of the Boston newspapers.

The colors of Technology are cardinal red and silver gray.

—MIT Handbook, 1945

Intramural Sports

A very extensive intramural program is open to all graduate and undergraduate students, faculty and staff, with a few exceptions (see below). You don't have to be good to go out for a sport. You may not get to play much, but you'll get more than enough out of practices.

Undergrads play for teams sponsored by their living groups or other organizations. Grads can play on an undergraduate team if they have ever been part of that group, or in the case of fraternities, if they were members of another chapter of the same fraternity as undergraduates. In addition to living group teams, anybody can organize an intramural one with friends or colleagues. Almost anyone in the MIT community can play on a team if (s)he wants to (except individual sports, which you can play in anyway). If you don't have a team to play on, contact David Michael, the Intramural Supervisor, in the Intramural Office (W32-123, x3-2925).

The present intramural sports are:

FALL

Cross Country
Cycling
Football (touch)
Tennis
Volleyball

WINTER

Basketball
Bowling
Hockey
Swimming
Wrestling

SPRING

Badminton
Cycling
Rifle
Sailing
Soccer
Softball
Squash
Table Tennis
Track
Water Polo

For more information on any phase of the intramural program, contact the Intramural Office (x3-2925).

Sure, you can watch the soccer team or the cross-country team or the water polo team or the sailing teams, but that's not what the teams are there for. The teams are there for the student to play on, not watch.

— The Boston Globe

Community Leagues

In many sports there are leagues for people simply interested in playing. Teams are formed by groups from departments, labs or mere coincidence, and everyone in the MIT community is welcome. The two largest such leagues at present are the **Community Hockey League** and the **Summer Softball League**. Impromptu groups for squash, tennis and handball are also very common, especially at the staff and faculty level. Check with your friends to see if a team already exists which you can join. Call x3-4498.

Club Athletics

The athletic clubs provide their members with the opportunity to participate in various athletic activities which are not available under other programs, or for which there is an avid following. There are clubs in cricket, graduate crew, judo, rugby, weightlifting, white water and others. For more information, call the Athletic Department (x3-2925).

Golf

The Boston area does not have many good public golf courses, and most are rather far from MIT. The better courses include Brookline Municipal (expensive unless you live in Brookline), George Wright in Boston and Ponkapoag in Canton (which has 36 holes and low greens fees). There are also a number of privately-owned courses with daily fees; these are usually more expensive but better-kept. Stowe has 36 difficult holes and Powderhorn is a good par 3 course in Lexington. For more information, talk to other golfers.

Casual Recreation

Unless reserved for intercollegiate or intramural use, all of the athletic facilities are open to members of the MIT community. All you need is an Athletic Card, which can be bought at either duPont or the swimming pool. The principal athletic facilities are listed below; consult the department or the facility itself to get information about open hours.

Alumni Pool (Building 57, x3-4489) is open at different times of the day for physical education classes and open swimming, with family swimming on Fridays and Saturdays. The pool has shower and

locker facilities. Towels and swim suits are provided, or you may wear your own suit if you leave it there to be washed. The hours vary according to the time of year. If you want to swim on a particular day call the pool and ask when free swim for the day is.

Skating Rink is an outdoor rink near Rockwell Cage and is open from November to mid-March, weather conditions permitting. It serves the intercollegiate and intramural hockey teams, while providing recreational skating for long periods of the day. Call (x3-2914) for information about ice conditions, schedules and skating classes, which are offered at various levels, including children's classes. After office hours call (x3-2912).

Squash Courts are in three locations. There are eight courts at the Alumni Pool, six courts (of which three are open to women) at duPont and two courts at Walker Memorial. The courts at Walker are open to women, but there are no shower or locker facilities for them there; the nearest ones are at the swimming pool. The reservation number for the swimming pool is x3-4489; duPont is x3-2914. The Walker Courts are not scheduled, and are rumored to be open all night. What can be more exhilarating than a 3am Squash game?

Tennis Courts are mainly on Briggs Field. They can be reserved (in season) by calling x3-2912 between 12 and 2pm. Since some of them are clay courts you must have regulation tennis shoes with smooth soles. Near Walker there are four paved courts which may be reserved by going to the East Campus desk, don't call, you have to sign up there. The four indoor tennis courts in the J.B. Carr Center may be reserved by students only, at least 48 hours in advance, for the hours of 2-6pm, at no charge. At other times, and for non-students at all times, a fee of \$6 per court per hour is charged. Call x3-1451 for reservations. For both Walker and Briggs' courts, reservations must be made one day in advance.

DuPont Athletic Center has several facilities besides those already mentioned. There is a workout room, an exercise room including high and parallel bars, a judo mat and a horizontal ladder, a fencing room, a wrestling room, a large gymnasium which is used for everything from final exams to basketball, a 40 firing-point shooting range (rifle and pistol), lockers, showers, sauna facilities, and various smaller rooms. For information on any aspect of the Center call x3-2914, unless you are an instructor wishing to use the gymnasium for finals, in which case you call the Schedules Office (x3-4788).

Other services include skate sharpening, racket restringing and general equipment work. The equipment desk at duPont sells some small athletic items, often below list price.

MIT Sailing Pavilion is the only facility where an athletic card won't

get you in. You have to have a Nautical card which can be bought at the Cashier's Office (10-180) and at last count cost \$6 for students \$15 for employees and \$25 for alumni, with an additional \$1 charge for each family member who will use the card. To be an active member you must also have passed the small craft swimming test (see above). For more information call x3-4884.

The sailing pavilion has quite a few boats of various kinds, for which different levels of expertise are necessary if you want to sign them out. There are also sailing classes (see below) along with individual instruction. Sailing is very popular at MIT, especially during the spring and summer months. If you've never tried it, try it and find out why.

MIT Shooting Range, located in the basement of the Armory, is one of the finest in the country. Fifteen points are available for pistol, rimfire .22 through .45 ACP, and 16 points for smallbore rifle. The facilities are open to all members of the MIT community. Equipment is available for a small fee for those who wish to shoot informally, and during the winter many international style tournaments are held for those interested in formal competition. For details on the various programs, contact the Rangemaster (x3-3296).

Pierce Boathouse (W8, across from Burton House, x3-6245) is the center for crew and sculling. It has an indoor rowing tank for winter practice, along with weight rooms. It is possible to take out a single or double scull if you have a small craft card and know how to scull; check at the boathouse. To get a small craft card, go to the swimming pool and take the test.

Rockwell Cage is open for jogging during lunch hour over the winter, and is the scene of indoor track meets and intercollegiate basketball games. The Cage also hosts occasional exhibitions, graduations, inaugurations and the Activities Midway in the fall. There are also classes offered in some activities and sports. They are described in greater detail below.

Not strictly athletic, but closely related are the **bowling alleys** and **billiard tables** in the basement of the Student Center. There are **ping pong tables** and a **pinball room** on the second floor of the Student Center. Check with the Coffee House for ping pong paddles and balls.

There are three ways to do a thing – the right way, the wrong way, and the MIT way.

— anonymous

Physical Education Classes

In accordance with its broad-based orientation, the Athletic Depart-

ment offers an enormous variety of classes in sports and general physical education. Special interest groups and individual teachers widen the spectrum to include almost every form of physical activity, including riflery, folk dancing and rock climbing.

*What do you get when you cross an elephant with a grape?
(elephant)·(grape) (sin ϕ)*

— Dan Franklin

What do you get when you cross an elephant with a mountain climber?

Nothing, a mountain climber is a scalar.

— Rick Hester from *The Last Word*

During the year, regular physical education classes meet two hours a week for sessions lasting a quarter (half a term). These classes cover all the varsity sports and often make up a student's first introduction to a sport in which he later participates on an intercollegiate or intramural basis. This statement is especially relevant when applied to such sports as lacrosse and squash, which few freshmen have participated in before coming to MIT. Also, there are classes in development, swimming (from beginner through instructor levels), and such recreational sports as judo and archery. Finally there are sessions in modern dance and folk dance ranging from beginning to advanced, with opportunities to join in dance groups and exhibitions as part of the subject.

Although the programs were originally designed for freshmen who have to meet a physical education requirement, anybody can use them, and they are excellent ways to relax, build up physical fitness and learn a sport at the same time. Excluding a few very popular classes such as rifle, pistol, sailing and judo, they are often under-enrolled and thus especially open to upperclassmen, grads, faculty and staff. There is priority for students with unfilled physical education requirements. Check with the Athletic Office or the coach teaching the subject.

During IAP (in January) there are a number of special sessions offered, notably in ice skating. If you want to get in one of these, sign up early: they fill up fast.

Yoga is taught by a special interest sub-group of the Technology Matrons. Call Mrs. Turchinets (862-2613) if you're interested. Also Prof. G. B. Thomas (of calculus textbook fame, 2-361, x3-7948) occasionally teaches yoga — check with his office.

It is possible to take certain physical education courses at Wellesley if there are no facilities at MIT (horseback riding, canoeing, etc.).

Training Room

There is a training room in duPont Athletic Center adjacent to the men's locker room. It has extensive facilities, including a whirlpool bath and an exercise bench equipped with elastic bands for extension and flexion exercises.

Freedom will cure most things.

— A. S. Neil Summerhill

Jimmy Lester and Bob McQuaid are the resident experts in dealing with strains, sore backs and all the minor discomforts attendant upon either participation in sports or the lack of it. They often receive referrals from the Medical Department for physical therapy. If you have a sprained ankle or secretary's back (not limited to secretaries), they are the people to see. Call them at x3-4908.

The training room and the trainers are there for the use of the entire MIT community, whether you use any of the other facilities or not. Although the location of the training room makes it difficult for women to use it, the trainers are willing to assist women just as they do men. Don't hesitate to call if you have muscular aches and pains.

Daily Exercise

The best known daily exercise program is Maggie Lettvin's class given Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from noon to 1pm, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1 to 2, in the exercise room at duPont. Although specifically designed for women, the exercises are more than valuable for men too. In addition, there is an informal jogging club working out around noontime (out of duPont), as well as physical fitness groups in certain departments or project groups. Ask around if you don't want to work out alone.

Dancing

Opportunities for dancers, and potential dancers abound at MIT. The major sponsors of these are the Folk Dance Club, Tech Squares, Ballroom Dancing Club and the Athletic Department.

The Folk Dance Club has International dancing every Sunday evening from 7:30 to 11:00, in the Sala, in the Student Center. Balkan dancing is held every Tuesday night from 7:30 to 11:00 in room 491 of the Student Center. Israeli dancing is held Thursday evenings in the T-Club lounge from 7:15 to 10:30, while Fridays from 12:30 to about 1:30. International dancing is held on the Kresge Plaza or during bad weather in the building 7 lobby. There is teaching offered at each session and everyone is invited to join in the fun.

For the first eight weeks of each semester, The Tech Squares offer a crash course in square dancing. New people are admitted up through

the third week; after that, only members (which you become by completing the crash course) and people who have come before are admitted. Dancing is held every Tuesday in the Sala from 8 to 11.

The locations listed above are where the dancing usually occurs. Any changes will be posted at the normal meeting place as well as listed in the *Tech Talk* calendar.

The Athletic Department offers by far the greatest variety of dancing and even offers them as a way of fulfilling the physical education requirement. There are dancing classes in ballet, modern dancing and folk dancing.

You needn't be ashamed if you don't know your right foot from your left; it's fairly easy to learn and there are always people willing to help.

Summary

The following quotation sums up the general situation quite nicely. If the dictum applies to you, it is not because of your lack of opportunity to do otherwise.

"After a man has completed his freshman year, the faculty assumes he has good sense enough to look after his physique. Present conditions show that this is an unwarranted assumption."

— *The Tech* editorial, 1921.

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People

Remarks and Resources

Many people-type problems resist further classification. Therefore the first part of this chapter is devoted to a listing of useful resources.

If your problems are related to your membership in some identifiable group (e.g. freshmen, foreign citizens, or handicapped people) you should also check the **Special** section of this book for more information.

Faculty

Your primary resource is your advisor, or close friends on the faculty. A friend who knows his way around is one of the two chief aids to problem-solving. The other is honesty. (Moral considerations aside, people can usually tell when you're faking it and if they're turned off you get turned down).

It's usually easy to get acquainted with faculty members. Just remember that they're shy and unwilling to impose themselves on students. They almost never make the first move toward establishing a relationship and rarely the second — *you* have to take the initiative.

Deans' Office

The deans for student affairs have extensive knowledge of both the Institute and student problems. They can direct you to resources, relay comments or complaints to the appropriate people, or initiate exploration (and sometimes change) of established policies on your behalf. Dr. Carola Eisenberg is in charge of the DSA Office, and oversees the entire operation.

All of the deans are willing to talk to students (that's their job). Below, we give the particular interests of individual deans, though you should feel free to talk with any of them.

<i>Dean</i>	<i>Particular interests</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Extension</i>
Bishop	Counseling	5-106	x3-4861
Browning	Housing	7-133	x3-4051
Buttner	FAC, freshmen	7-103	x3-6771
Eisenberg	DSA administration and policy	7-133	x3-6776

<i>Dean</i>	<i>Particular interests</i>	<i>Room</i>	<i>Extension</i>
Ellison	Women's affairs, counseling	5-104	x3-4861
Halfman	Counseling, education, Foreign Study Advisor	7-141	x3-6776
Hartshorne	Student Center, activities	W20-343	x3-7974
Holden	Activities, scheduling of facilities, parking	7-101	x3-6774
Hope	Counseling, minority affairs	5-104	x3-4861
Speer	Associate Dean for Student Affairs	7-133	x3-6776

One or two more deans are being hired as this book goes to press. Check the **Addendum** sheet that should come with this book for details.

Also, there is a "referral file" in the DSA Office (5-104) listing free or low-cost sources of assistance in the Boston area.

Note: When you speak with a dean, he may keep notes on what transpired. These notes, in whole or in part, may be transmitted to your advisor and kept as part of his file on you. They *never* enter your official transcript in the Registrar's Office. The student does not have the right of access to these notes. As a rule of thumb, the more delicate the matter under discussion, the less likely it is that it will be transmitted without your knowledge. Generally such notes will pertain to academic or admissions material, usually a matter of record anyway. If you have any questions about this issue, make them the first item of discussion. Dean's Office policy may be nebulous, but it does not include deception.

You slowly learn that you've wasted a lot of time waiting for people to come to you while they were waiting for you to come to them.

— a student

Psychiatrists

The Institute psychiatrists (2nd floor Medical Department, x3-2916) are very good people to talk to. In addition to strictly psychiatric work, most of them have one or more ongoing projects in the MIT community. Whether you have problems (*any* problems), opinions on some subject, an idea you want to run up a flagpole, or just want to see what makes them tick, invite one to your living group for dinner, or go see them.

Note 1: Most of the people who consult the psychiatric staff are psychologically indistinguishable from the general MIT population, and can *in no way* be classified as sick or disturbed. If some problem

is bothering you, even if it is identical with those that everyone else faces, don't hesitate to visit the psychiatric staff. They can keep small difficulties from becoming larger, or merely facilitate the solving of problems you could have solved yourself. Any stigma attached to visiting them is entirely your own creation.

Social Workers

Mrs. Jacqueline Buck and Mrs. Myra Rodrigues (2nd floor Medical Department, Bldg. 11, x3-4911), social workers in residence, are good at mobilizing and integrating the resources available for solving problems concerning interpersonal relations. They can suggest and contact agencies that provide money for major expenses, pregnancy counseling, or advise on dealing with runaways. They specialize in helping foreign students (and their families) adjust to living in the United States.

People

Just talking to people can often help you resolve problems and make decisions. Talk to your friends, talk to professors, elevator operators, and cleanup men. Don't just hide your troubles and let them eat away inside of you.

MIT is a community of over 17,000 people of all types. Get your eyes off the floor as you walk through the halls and you can see (and make) a lot of friends. Stick your head in an office — secretaries are people too. You'll enjoy (and succeed) more if you don't make your stay at MIT a solitary odyssey.

Sometimes the roof is near to falling in. Sometimes it is just chips of falling plaster that get into your eyes. You are, however, among friends.

Drugs

General information resources include the psychiatrists (especially Drs. Koumans and Brenner, x3-2916), the Dean's Office and the physicians in the Medical Department (x3-4481). Regarding drug laws, the primary sources are the deans for counseling (5-104, x3-4861) along with Campus Patrol (W31, x3-2996).

If Things Go Badly

a) **Bad reactions:** In an emergency, call the Infirmary at x3-4485 — the psychiatrist on call will come over if possible. *Make sure the person tripping is never left alone — it may save his/her life.*

Overnight care may be given at the infirmary without formal hospitalization. All information is completely confidential — bummers don't even go into normal medical records. Campus Patrol will provide help (restraint, transportation, reassurance) if called (x3-2996).

b) **Addiction:** Don't worry about legal penalties. The addiction is penalty enough. See the psychiatrists, break the habit. Remember that *all* psychiatric visits are completely confidential.

The psychiatrists are interested in speaking with living groups about drug issues; decisions concerning drugs are partly a group phenomenon. The Deans and Campus Patrol are also available to talk to.

Drug Clinics

Dr. Joseph Brenner of psychiatry is head of the Cambridgeport clinic (10MtAuburnStCambridge, near Putnam Circle) which provides free drug treatment for street people. If you know any street, or other non-MIT people who are strung out on drugs, send them there.

In closing, if you suspect either you or a friend has even the beginnings of a problem, get help fast. It's infinitely easier to deal with a nascent problem than to cope with a full-blown emergency.

Seal: "Mens et Manus" = Mind and Hand. The altar is surmounted by the lamp of learning.

*In the Institute lamp of learning
Ever wonder what they're burning?*

Experiments on Humans

If you are participating as a subject in an experiment, whether it's run by an MIT person or anyone else, you can contact the Committee on the Use of Humans as Experimental Subjects to check whether it poses a hazard to either your physical or mental well-being. Any experiment conducted at MIT that might put the subject at risk, either physically or psychologically, or otherwise, must be cleared with the Committee. Check with Dr. Point of the Medical Department (x3-7802) for details.

Family

The Institute maintains an Office of Social Work Services as an adjunct to the Medical Department, for consultation and referral on family matters. This office (x3-4911) maintains a good list of available family services.

Marriage

1. Congratulations!
2. You can have the ceremony performed in the MIT Chapel, if you wish. Call Carol Beals at x3-6774.
3. Financial Aid usually will *not* increase any grants you are getting, nor will it give you one if you are not already receiving MIT support. Under normal circumstances, your husband/wife is expected to work to earn the equivalent of his/her support. But by all means go to the Financial Aid Office and talk with the people there; maybe you are a

special case. Some fellowships have increased stipends if you acquire dependents.

4. The Deans, social services staff and religious counselors are available to talk things over with you and can be very helpful on aspects of student-married life.

By all means marry: if you get a good wife, you'll become happy; if you get a bad one, you'll become a philosopher.

— Socrates

Medical Services

The Medical Department seeks to offer high-quality medical care to the members of the MIT community. In addition to general medical care given by specialists in internal medicine and surgery, consultation in other specialties is provided. There are also two consultants in social work available to assist students, faculty, staff and their families. Psychiatric consultations are available and short term psychotherapy is given as necessary.

A Pediatric Clinic staffed by two pediatricians and a pediatric nurse practitioner is located in the Infirmary (W5). Children of faculty, staff, employees and students are eligible to visit. All visits are on a fee-for-service basis; they are by appointment and include well-baby exams. Call x3-1505 for appointments and information.

Also in the Infirmary is the Dental Clinic, where students and their spouses are offered dental care and hygiene on a fee-for-service basis as facilities permit. Others in the community may be seen for emergencies only. This service will make referrals to qualified outside dentists and dental specialists.

The Homberg Infirmary (W5, x3-4485) operated by the Medical Department for the benefit of students and their spouses, is located on Memorial Drive between Baker and McCormick Hall. Children are not admitted to the Infirmary, but, if necessary, are referred to a nearby hospital offering pediatric care. Patients requiring major surgery or treatment for serious illnesses are sent to one of the Boston or Cambridge hospitals, where their care is usually supervised by one of the MIT Medical Department physicians or surgeons.

The regular hours of the Medical Department are from 8:30am to 5:00pm Monday through Friday, except for legal holidays. Emergency treatment is available at all other times from the Infirmary. Visits to dormitories, fraternity houses, or private dwelling units are not made, but if a student is too ill to come to the Infirmary without assistance, the Medical Department should be notified and will recommend suitable help. Infirmary visiting hours are 9am-9pm, treatment permitting.

To continue serving the MIT Community effectively and efficiently, the Medical Department needs the cooperation of its patients. Often a word from the patient to the staff can eliminate unnecessary misunderstanding and delays. Here are a few suggestions for the best utilization of Medical Department facilities.

1. **You can be seen immediately** by a qualified nurse practitioner — just check the Main Desk. The nurse can treat minor illnesses, authorize laboratory studies, and if necessary refer you to a doctor.
2. **Clinic appointments** to see medical and surgical specialists are made at the Main Desk or by calling x3-4481. Please ask for the doctor you have seen before. This helps to establish a personal patient-physician relationship and provides for continuity of treatment.
3. **If you need the care of another specialist**, an appointment will be arranged for you, but please be patient if you are asked to wait. The people scheduled ahead of you need care too — if it is really an emergency, time will be found as soon as possible.
4. **Routine physical examinations** needed for graduate school, etc., are done by doctors on the 2nd floor. Any required laboratory studies will be ordered. Exams for your own benefit are done by full-time internists on clinic time. Ask at the Main Desk for an appointment.
5. A **Pap Smear Clinic** is operated at a minimal charge by the nurses. Appointments are made at the Main Desk.

For information about any of the Department's services or facilities, please call x3-2972.

To save yourself trouble, don't call the main office if there is another number you can dial, especially to make an appointment. To see a specialist, call the right one:

Allergy	3-4481
Dentistry (teeth)	3-1501
Dermatology (skin)	3-4295
Gynecology (women)	3-1315
Neurology	3-1681
Nutrition	3-1681
Ophthalmology (eyes)	3-4351
Orthopedics	3-2974
Pediatrics (children)	3-1505
Physical examinations	3-4481
Physical examinations requiring the doctor to fill out a form	3-4295

Psychiatric	3-2916
Social work	3-4911
Surgery	3-4481
Urology (urinary system)	3-4481

A few helpful notes follow:

1. Appointments with the neurologist, urologist or dietician require a referral from one of the other doctors.
2. If a nurse orders the test, ask him/her where to call.
3. Immunizations are given in the Medical Department weekdays 9am-4pm.
4. The Medical Department will provide starter packages of medication if they can. After that, it is your responsibility to get your prescription filled. If you can't afford medicine, tell the doctor so. Also talk to the doctor giving the prescription, he may be able to prescribe the drug under its generic name, or suggest a cheaper drug store, saving you money both ways.
5. If you made an appointment to see a doctor, remember the doctor's name and office and go directly there at the proper time. It is not necessary to stop at the main desk.
6. If a doctor tells you to call him/her, find out the number on the spot, so that you don't have to ask people at the desk.
7. It is better to make an appointment in advance than to walk in and expect immediate service (except, of course, in emergencies). If a doctor wants you to come back and see him/her, make an appointment *before* leaving.
8. If you saw a doctor once and have a similar problem, remember his/her name and go back to the same person. You may benefit from the doctor's knowledge of your medical history.

"No Smoking. As long as the computers in this room cooperate, please do so also."

— sign on a PDP-6

Medical Insurance

Medical services, except for dental and optometrical work are free to MIT students. This is covered by the compulsory student health fee. Student spouses may pay for service as used or may opt for the same plan as their wife/husband for the same fee of \$122 per year.

Students and their wives/husbands may also purchase insurance for outside hospitalization, the cost being \$54 per year for a single

person or for a married male, or \$109 for a married female, these rates applying to students and their spouses alike. (Married women pay extra because the policy includes a \$300 maternity benefit. As it presently stands, women can save money by not being married; the maternity benefit applies regardless.) In addition, a few memberships are available in the new MIT Health Plan; for information, call Laurence Bishoff (3-019, x3-1774).

If you are trying to decide whether to buy the optional health and accident policy offered by MIT, compare the benefits with family policies by which you are covered. Dr. Albert Seeler, head of the MIT Medical Department, considers the MIT benefits the *minimum* you should have to cover reasonably expected medical expenses. Questions regarding any facet of medical insurance can be directed to Norma Lewis (x3-4371) in the Insurance Office of the Medical Department.

Faculty and staff medical benefits should be discussed with the Employee Benefits Office (x3-4271).

Missing Persons

If you're missing we can't help you. If you can't find someone else or suspect something of the sort may be wrong, call the DSA Office (x3-4861) or Campus Patrol (x3-2996), and the Senior Faculty Resident of your dorm, if you live in one. Get all the relevant information on when the missing person was last seen. Don't call the person's home unless it's absolutely necessary. The Dean's Office will handle it.

Racial Prejudice

If you feel mistreated in any way for reasons of racial or ethnic bias, speak to the Deans (5-104, x3-4861), Mary Rowe in the Chancellor's Office or Mrs. Rodrigues in Social Service (x3-4911). MIT has an Equal Opportunity Committee; call Leon Trilling (x3-7481). If you feel discriminated against with respect to job or other opportunities, you can also complain to the Committee for Equal Opportunity. Check with the Information Office (7-111, x3-4795) for details and membership listings.

Religion

The MIT Chapel is open daily from 7am to 11pm for private meditation. Services of many faiths are held throughout the week; check the Calendar in *Tech Talk* for a listing of all religious activities. The Chapel is available for weddings, christenings, memorials and other services; scheduling is done through the DSA Office (7-101, x3-6774). The MIT religious counselors, of several major faiths, spend part or all of their time counseling individuals and advising groups. Located at 312 Memorial Drive (W2), they have extensive contacts inside and outside MIT. Off-campus, the Boston area is full of churches and clergymen of all types and denominations.

Sex

Sexual hangups, from pregnancy to venereal disease to homosexuality in a hostile society, call for factual knowledge and professional help, not myths and guesswork. MIT has several facilities available for helping people in trouble.

Resources

The Medical Department (Bldg. 11, x3-4481) is the primary information resource. If you want advice or just some answers, talk to a nurse; she can arrange a doctor's appointment if appropriate. The psychiatrists can be very helpful (see above), both in general and if you're suffering from stress. The social workers (see above) are also helpful, especially if you're faced with a difficult choice of alternatives.

The MIT Medical Department has published an information booklet on sex and birth control called *Sex*. For copies check with the Department or the Information Office (7-111, x3-4795). Also, the Medical Department has several pamphlets dealing with special topics. Stop by and browse.

The MIT Libraries don't have much material, though the collection is growing. A small collection in the Student Center Library has been proposed, but a book list and funding have yet to be arranged.

Finally, Community Sex Information (232-2335) is available 10am-4pm Monday-Thursday and till 9pm Tuesday and Wednesday. Calls may be completely anonymous, and trained counselors are ready to offer advice or information.

Birth Control

Anybody connected with MIT can obtain contraceptive information, prescriptions, or devices from the Medical Department, regardless of age or marital status. As always, such matters are confidential between the patient and the physician.

Pregnancy

If you suspect that you may be pregnant, see the Medical Department and arrange for a pregnancy test. The woman involved should see a doctor (with her partner if she wants); she does not have to be an MIT student. If pregnancy is confirmed and you are considering terminating it, see the physician, the psychiatrists, the social workers. Talk to the religious counselors if you think that will help. You can also speak with the Pregnancy Counseling Service (3JoyStBoston, 523-1633). Checking *all* available facilities is normally the best course.

Abortion

Never opt for an illegal abortion — unless you like playing Russian roulette with five cylinders loaded. The supreme court decision legalizing abortion during the first six months of pregnancy has

eliminated the last shred of justification for illegal abortions. The social workers and Pregnancy Counseling Service can direct you to good legal abortions.

If the abortion leads to sudden financial troubles (\$300 and up) visit the counseling staff of the Deans' Office (5-104, x3-4861) or see Mrs. Buck and Rodrigues, the social workers. (This last applies especially to staff and employees.)

Prenatal Care

The Medical Department has information on hospitals with excellent prenatal care facilities.

Let's suppose a baby is a finite-state machine . . .

— 6.544 class

Venereal Disease

VD is presently at or near epidemic levels throughout much of the US. It is curable *if treated early*. If you suspect you have it, contact the Medical Department and get checked; lab tests are quick and accurate. If you do have it tell *all* your partners and have them tested. Remember, VD is often without early symptoms in the female, though it can have serious consequences for both sexes even years later.

Don't pass it on.

Homosexuality

Although the situation has improved vastly over the past few years, public prejudice can still make homophile self-expression difficult, and homosexuals frequently face difficulties not encountered by heterosexuals. At MIT, the SHL (Student Homophile League) has worked in conjunction with the Dean's office to develop its own on-campus counseling group. SHL also provides a social outlet on campus for gay people, and various other services to make gay self-expression possible. A bulletin board in the main corridor near 7-105 provides current information on mixers, meetings, lectures, and other events of interest. A gay lounge will be opened this fall in Walker, room 306.

Various types of counseling are available in addition to those of the psychiatry department. There is a gay tutor on campus to provide counseling, for those who would rather speak to someone who is him- or herself gay. The gay tutor can be reached at all hours at x3-5440. For problems related to the Dean's Office, we recommend Dean Halfman (7-141, x3-6790) as a good person to speak to. Off campus, the Homophile Community Health Service at 419 Boylston St., Boston (266-5477) is skilled in dealing with medical and

psychological problems. In all cases, consultation is always completely confidential — you need never even give your name.

There are two classes of people, the righteous and the unrighteous. The classifying is done by the righteous.

— Our Lady's Missionary,
Reprinted in *Thursday*

Women

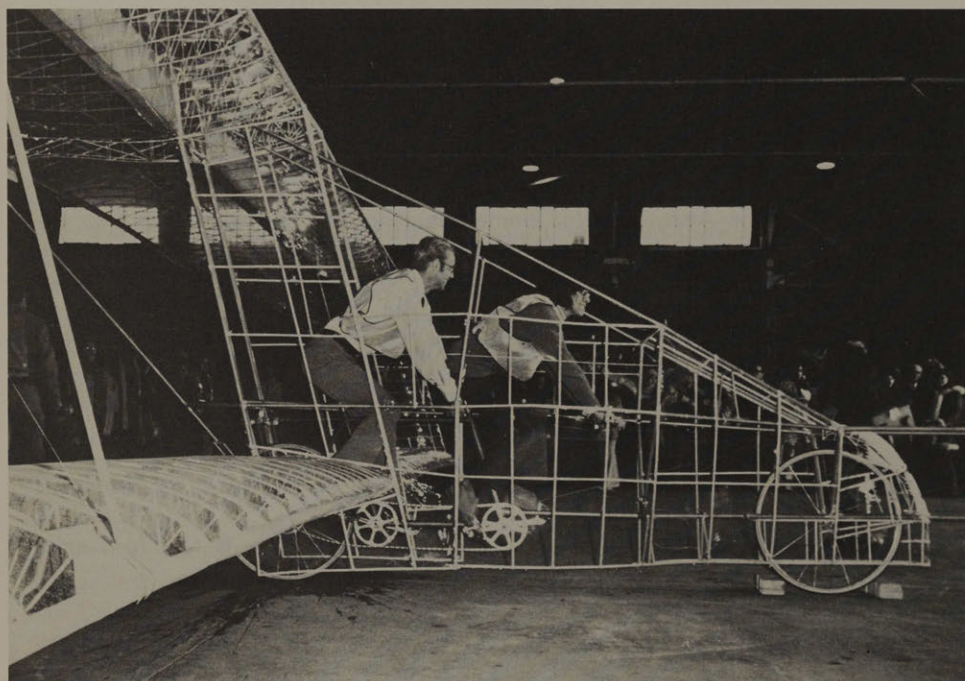
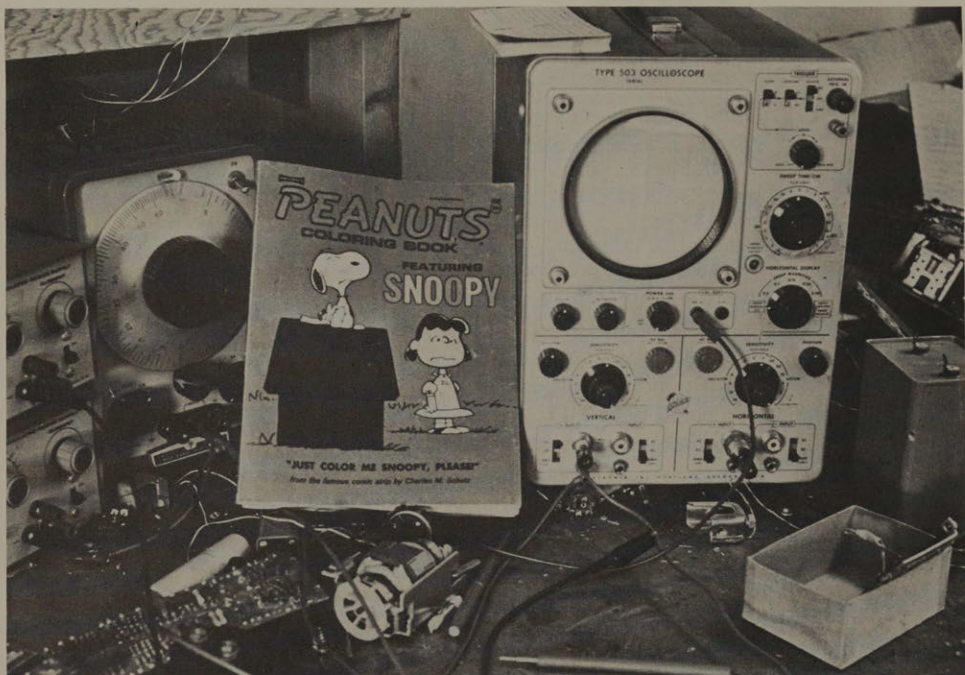
In the past several years there has been an increasing awareness of the role women play in the MIT community. There are a variety of individuals and organizations on campus which have a particular interest in women's affairs. Mary Rowe as Special Assistant for Women and Work is concerned with the quality of life for all women connected with MIT — students, employees, DSR and faculty — and welcomes visitors with any kind of comment, suggestion, complaint or problem. Carola Eisenberg, Dean for Student Affairs (5-104, x3-4861), has responsibility for all areas of student life. Anne Ellison, Assistant Dean for Student Affairs, counsels both women and men students. Dotty Bowe, Assistant Director of Financial Aid, has had considerable experience working with women students in all phases of their life at MIT.

Other resources, already mentioned earlier, include the social worker, Mrs. Rodrigues (x3-4911) and the sociologist, Mrs. Schwartz (x3-2916), in the Medical Department, who offer help with problems concerning women. There are several psychiatrists and a clinical psychologist who are women, and who are interested in talking over ideas, opinions, or problems. Other groups include the Women's Forum, an MIT community group, that meets once a week on Mondays at noon (10-105); also see the listing in **The Other Education**, and the Association for Women Students.

The Association for Women Students (AWS), is a student organization, which meets every other week. AWS's functions are to discuss and initiate action regarding women's problems at MIT, bring women professionals to meet MIT women, and bring a sense of unity to the female student community. Their meetings and discussions do focus on these goals, but also have other areas of interest, and of course, anyone in the MIT community can attend. Contact Anne Ellison for more information.

Ours is the age which is proud of machines that think, and suspicious of men who try to.

— H. Mumford Jones



Law

Remarks and Resources

Emergency Dial 100 on any Institute Phone

Campus Patrol (Armory, x3-2996, dl 8191)

The Patrol is your first resource if trouble erupts. On campus their policy is to keep peace and not necessarily to make sure the evil gets punished. They can be consulted unofficially as well. If you get in trouble off campus, call the Patrol with your one phone call (see Arrest). They will contact the Institute lawyers if you need them, and take care of the rest.

Deans' Office (5-104, 6, 8, x3-4861)

The specialists in this area are the Deans for counseling, namely Deans Bishop, Ellison, Hope and Speer. You can consult with them about legal aid, referral to other sources of assistance, and confidential counseling. For a complete explanation of the meaning of "confidential" in this sense, check **Resources** in the section on **People**.

City Laws

You can receive information about city laws from the governments involved, simply by phoning and explaining what you need to know. Cambridge City Hall, 876-6800; Boston City Hall, 722-4100.

State Laws

Dewey Library at MIT (Building E53) maintains an up-to-date copy of the state legal code. You can also inquire about law by phone, though the Citizen's Aid Bureau (at the Statehouse on Beacon Hill, 727-2211). However, be prepared to give them some time (normally less than an hour) to look things up, and have a tape recorder available when they read the information back to you; it sounds like gibberish when you hear it, and the reader is not permitted to interpret.

Student Law

Most organized living groups and living group associations (e.g. IFC, Dormcon) have judicial committees, and laws which they enforce. These are student organizations enforcing student rules; consequently their power is limited, though they are backed by higher sources of power. Their regulations are printed and usually given to incoming members of the group. Because they apply to a relatively

small number of people, these rules are often quite flexible and subject to waivers for special cases.

Freshman Rules 1928

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is interested not only in turning out well trained engineers, but makes every endeavor to develop in its students those attributes of character that distinguish the well rounded and educated man from the merely technically trained engineer.

Development of Technology spirit, of a real pride in the position of our school in the collegiate world and the formation of lasting friendships, is fostered as much as possible by the undergraduates.

In order to create the necessary interest in Technology among the entering class and to familiarize them with its traditions, the following Freshman Rules are presented to it for its information and guidance:

- 1. All Freshmen should wear regulation ties, four-in-hand, with cardinal and gray stripes. These should be worn when on the Institute grounds from the day classes begin until the beginning of Junior Week. These ties are to be sold on registration day by the Freshman Rules Committee, and after that by the Coop.*
- 2. Freshmen are expected to speak to all members of the faculty and to tip their hats to the president of the Institute and the Dean.*
- 3. Freshmen are expected to say "Hello" to all students they meet on the Institute grounds.*
- 4. Freshmen should not loiter around the Main Lobby, or sit on the benches in the Lobby. If the Freshmen win Field Day, this restriction shall be abandoned.*
- 5. Administration of the above rules shall be delegated to a Freshman Rules Committee which shall consist of the vice president of the Institute Committee as ex-officio chairman; two Juniors, one of whom shall be the president of the Junior Class; four Sophomores, one of whom shall be the president of the Sophomore Class; two Freshmen section leaders. The Junior and three Sophomores shall be appointed by the vice-president of the Institute Committee, the presidents of the Sophomore and Junior classes subject to the ratification of the Institute Committee.*
- 6. When an upper-classman or a Freshman sees another Freshman violate the above rules, he shall immediately inform the Freshman*

Rules Committee, by dropping a card or a slip of paper in an institute mail box, stating the rule violated, and the date of violation. When four violations have been reported against one Freshman, he shall be sent a summons to appear before the committee.

7. Enforcement of the rules is at the discretion of the Freshman Rules Committee.

These rules have been adopted for the purpose of bringing about a more congenial spirit at the Institute, and of fostering interest in Technology among the entering class. Consequently, the rules do not include measures which are merely for the purpose of humiliating the first year men.

The end of the Freshmen rules regime at Tech comes early in the spring at which time there is held a big rally of the Freshman class. A tree is planted to commemorate the occasion and then a huge snake-dance is formed by the entire class and they wind slowly by a large bonfire, each one throwing his necktie into the flames. Thus ends the Freshman rules and no longer need the Freshmen fear the upperclassmen.

—MIT Handbook, 1928

Appeal

If you have received a bad judgment, there are usually several ways to appeal, either within the local system, through the Undergraduate Association or Graduate Student Council Ombudsman, the Dean for Student Affairs Office, or the Discipline Committee (see below). Usually you should use the appeals procedures of the group involved first before trying any higher.

Institute Law

Rules and procedures are listed in two publications: *Policies and Procedures*, available at the Information Office (7-111), and *Rules and Regulations of the Faculty*, available at the Registrar's Office (E19-441).

Discipline Committee

Presently, the basic unit of Institute law is the Faculty Committee on Discipline, a group of eight faculty, five students (two graduate, three undergraduate). The Chairman is Dr. Edward B. Roberts. The purpose of the Committee is to examine complaints made against students by anyone in the MIT community, make a judgment and determine action on each case.

The range of actions open to the Committee includes admonition (warning; no official records kept), disciplinary probation (warning;

recorded on transcript) and recommendation that the student be expelled.

An appeals board has been set up to advise the President in expulsion cases. The DSA Office (7-133, x3-6776) can tell you about its membership. **Note:** The Dean's Office serves as an information resource for both sides in a case; information remains confidential.

Common Law

At present, the Institute functions under a system of common law. Theft, cheating and plagiarism are major offenses. However, the law regarding violent demonstrations is considerably more vague and is being progressively determined by case law. Students have been expelled for participation in violent demonstrations both before and after the rise of political protest on campus. In other cases, sanctions have also included disciplinary probation and admonition.

The present members of the Discipline Committee try to treat each case individually. If you are interested in this subject, look up some Committee members and talk with them.

Notes for the Accused

You'll get a letter from the Chairman of the Discipline Committee telling you of what you're accused and by whom. You have the opportunity to consult a counselor who will help you draw up a reply to the charges. He'll also tell you about the relevant Committee procedures.

For general information, consult a member of the Committee. Normally, you would do well to talk to one of the deans also; they're there to help you and will do so if you ask. **Note:** The major exception to the preceding statement occurs when it is the Deans' Office which is drawing up the charges.

1. The Committee on Discipline consists of faculty, students and administration (see above). No member of the Committee who is involved in the particular case in any capacity may sit in judgment. A quorum consists of a majority of the members.
2. The student accused should be informed of the nature of the specific charges against him/her long enough beforehand to prepare for the hearing, and (s)he should be provided with a copy of the Discipline Committee procedure.
3. The student has the right to be present at the hearing and to be heard by the Committee in all disciplinary cases. A student's refusal

or inability to appear shall not prevent the Committee from considering and disposing of the case.

4. The student may testify and present evidence and witnesses. He has the opportunity to be present and to hear evidence against him, and to cross-examine witnesses.

5. The student has the right to assistance during the hearing from a member of the faculty, administration, or student body, chosen by him.

6. The decision must be based only on evidence introduced at the hearing and properly acquired. The decision will be made in closed session of the Committee and transmitted to the student in writing.

7. A copy of this letter, with reasons for the decision shall be prepared and kept in the Deans' Office as part of the student's file. It is not part of the Student's permanent academic file, and is strictly confidential. It is only available to outside people with the student's consent.

8. The Committee has final authority in the case of admonition or disciplinary probation. In the case of the recommendation for expulsion, the final decision rests with the President, to whom the student may appeal.

9. In the event of suspension or other temporary restriction of a student by the President or other officer of the Institute, the Committee will begin review of the case within two days, according to its standard procedure.

Note: The publication *Institute Policies and Procedures* states, "if a student's infraction involves both Institute proceedings and court proceedings, and if an Institute decision might prejudice his court case, the Institute will hold its decision in abeyance until after the court proceedings have been completed."

Outside Law

Animals (Pets)

If you own a pet, you should check up on city ordinances such as leash laws and/or curfew laws. It is especially wise to look into this if you intend to have an exotic pet, such as a lion or a boa constrictor.

In some dorms, animals are not permitted. Any animal that is allowed to run loose should be tagged with some form of identification, including the owner's name and address. Purebred or pedigreed animals are prime targets for thefts (!) and other animals may be picked up by the city or dormitory officers.

You should also realize that the city is no place for a large, active pet. Cooping up a large dog in a small apartment is inhumane, but letting it roam free in the streets may be even more cruel. Also, droppings left on sidewalks and streets have more than once caused an unfortunate pedestrian to curse all pet owners. And, unless your pet is spayed, it may add to the large number of unwanted animals already prowling the alleys and dumps of the city.

Arrest

If you are arrested, use that one phone call to contact the Campus Patrol (253-2997 or x3-2997), which will send someone to bail you out and contact a lawyer if needed. Don't plead guilty; just ask for a continuance in order to consult a lawyer. Campus Patrol will tell you all this and more, should you ever make that call.

Note: The only exception is arrests for "political" demonstrations, especially those against MIT. In such cases you are more or less on your own.

A good pamphlet, *If You Are Arrested*, is available free from the Office of the Massachusetts Attorney General. The Information Office (7-111) should also have some copies available for reference.

Automobile Problems

If a policeman believes that you have been driving under the influence of alcohol, you have the option of accompanying him to the station house to be tested, and if you refuse, there is an automatic revocation of your license. If the latter occurs, you must make a formal request in order to get your license back.

If someone is failing to service your car under the terms of its warranty, complain to the Massachusetts Attorney General (Consumer Protection Division, 727-8400).

Campus Disorders and Other Demonstrations

The federal government is enacting laws to control demonstrations, and resurrecting ancient codes meant for other purposes. The Graduate School Office (3-134, x3-4869) is keeping a compendium of these laws. If you want more information or have any thoughts in this area, talk to Dean Sizer at the Graduate School Office.

Note: At this point quote from the *Collegiate Guide to Greater Boston* (published by the *Harvard Crimson*) regarding behavior in demonstrations is appropriate.

"... If police charge, you'll probably hear shouts of Walk, Walk! If you have any sense you'll listen. Running away is necessary sometimes, particularly if you are alone or in a small group, but if a large crowd starts running helter-skelter from the police, somebody

is bound to get trampled. It could even be you. Rumor has it that the sight of a crowd turning tail and running is likely to encourage cops to do some sprinting too, and you probably won't enjoy that.

"... It is very important to remember that there are no bystanders at a demonstration any more. If you wander into a demonstration or street-fight and don't want to be there, get away quick. In almost every large confrontation between police and kids, a large percentage of the injured were — they thought — just onlookers. Looking from rooftops is particularly dangerous, since the police tend to be paranoid about sniping. Also, don't think that is is necessarily safe to come up from behind police lines in a confrontation. Many police are courteous even at demonstrations, but a lot of them tend to think that anybody between the ages of 14 and 30 is bound to be a trouble maker ...

"... If a legal or medical number is given out to demonstrators before an action, take it down. You have absolutely nothing to lose. In case you're arrested, remember you do not have to answer any questions at all (except to give your name). It's probably a waste of time to be overly communicative, since you're busted, nothing you say is likely to get you out; wait until you see a lawyer.

"... And unless you're willing to be beaten up pretty good, don't taunt the cops; Stories about police brutality in jail and on the way are not idle gossip. Stay in groups if possible."

Draft (Selective Service)

On June 30, 1973 young men no longer had to enlist nor did they have to worry about being drafted. A man between the ages of 18 to 26 still has to register at his local draft office.

Drug Laws

See **Drugs** in the **People** section.

False Fire Alarms

Persons turning in false fire alarms from anywhere, including dormitories, are liable for up to a \$500 fine. Also, they aggravate the Cambridge Fire Department to no useful purpose; this doesn't help their relations with MIT students. Several years ago, a fireman was killed answering a false fire alarm here. Don't do it.

Gambling

If you can't pay your debts, someone is out of line. First, talk to your advisor, housemaster or tutor, or one of the other counseling resources. You can also notify the authorities (e.g. Judcomm, the Deans Office).

Guns

The possession of any type of firearm (including air pistols and air rifles) in Massachusetts is strictly regulated. Failure to have a Firearms Identification Card (FID) or a License to Carry can result in a \$50.00 fine or up to 2½ years imprisonment for the first offense and 5 years for the second. Furthermore, possession of a firearm on the grounds of a college or university without specific authorization from the particular school carries a penalty of a \$1000.00 fine and/or 1 year imprisonment.

To obtain an FID Card, which authorizes possession of a rifle or shotgun or a handgun within the limits of one's own property or residence, application is made to the police department in the city or town of residence. The basic requirements are:

(a) U.S. citizen and Mass. resident (living here for a term is sufficient). If you live on campus, Cambridge requires a letter from Campus Patrol.

(b) No felony or narcotic convictions and no mental hospitalizations.

(c) 18 years of age or 15 years with parental permission.

The fee is \$2.00 and the card is valid until revoked.

To carry any handgun outside the confines of your residence or property, you must have a License to Carry. The basic requirements are (a) and (b) above plus:

(c) 21 years of age or 18 with parental permission.

(d) You must submit photographs and fingerprints.

The fee is \$10.00 and the License is valid for 5 years. The Cambridge police also require proof that you have a safe place to shoot, and qualified persons can obtain this from the MIT Rangemaster (Armory, x3-3296).

Aliens may possess rifles and shotguns only, and must have a permit issued by the Commissioner of Public Safety. This permit is valid for one calendar year and costs \$2.25.

For permission to possess a firearm on campus, holders of an FID Card or License to Carry should apply to Campus Patrol (Armory, x3-2997). Usually, permission is limited to those individuals who participate in firearms competition at the MIT Range.

Firearms may *not* be stored in Institute housing. Secure facilities are available at the Campus Patrol Office. Limited storage facilities at the MIT range are available to members of the Varsity Pistol and Rifle Teams and the MIT Pistol and Rifle Club.

Evening classes in basic pistol and rifle marksmanship are offered by the MIT Pistol and Rifle Club to members of the MIT community.

For details, call the Rangemaster (x3-3296).

Income Tax Information

Federal: Check with the Internal Revenue Service in the JFK Building downtown (Government Center Boston, 233-3431).

State: Check with the State Corporations and Taxation Department (100 Cambridge St., Boston 727-4545). Tax forms are also available at MIT in 10-180.

Insurance

The most important point is to find a reputable insurance company. This, among other things, means going to a state-licensed agent who represents a well known company. Rates, especially on auto insurance, don't vary all that much. Beware, however, of salesmen who add "service charges" on top of the normal bill. Be cautious also about mail solicitations. Above all don't be afraid to ask questions and make sure you know all the details before signing.

Automobile: If you were insured in another state you will save money (cancellation fees and the like) by insuring with the same company in Massachusetts, if they have agents here. Likewise you will do well to insure with a nationwide company if you are not a permanent Massachusetts resident.

Massachusetts requires a certain minimum insurance coverage for motorists including out-of-staters. It is generally advisable to have more than this minimum insurance. (See also **Registering Your Car with the State** in the **Travel and Transportation** section).

To reduce bicycle theft, MIT now offers an area behind building 13 where there is someone on duty between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday thru Friday. The area holds a capacity of 75 bicycles. It is not encouraged to leave your bikes overnight. There is a check in and out system in which the patrolman gives the student a ticket when the student leaves. When the student returns he gives the ticket back to the patrolman. It is also a good idea to get bicycle insurance. One can pick up an insurance form at any local bicycle shop and the insurance usually costs \$9.00 per year.

Personal Property: In general if you are still part of your family's household, your personal property, including bikes and stereos, will be covered by any standard homeowner's policy. If something is stolen from you, this is worth checking. You are probably part of your family's household, unless you are self supporting, married, or have changed your legal residence (and even then you may still be). If you are not covered in this way, you can take out a tenant's policy which is generally a "\$50 deductible" policy (i.e., you pay

the first \$50 of any loss). This is probably not worthwhile except perhaps if you have an expensive stereo or camera.

Operation Identification: To reduce the chance of theft (and increase the chance of having your possessions returned if they are stolen), Campus Patrol is participating in "Operation Identification." Under this program the Patrol has electric scribes available for loan, so that you can engrave your Social Security number (ID number) on your cameras, stereos, etc. This permanent marking, makes the property readily identifiable as yours, and thus harder for a thief to dispose of.

Life Insurance: If you do decide to buy life insurance, Savings Bank Life Insurance (available at any bank with the words "Savings Bank" in the title) is the best deal you can get as a Massachusetts resident.

Student Life Insurance: Unless you already have dependents, there is absolutely no reason to insure yourself. Even if you should die before you have paid off your educational loans, they will be waived automatically, and your parents will not be hit with an unexpected debt. Don't be taken by promises of preferential rates later when you sign up for full insurance; by the time you need it you will have a much better idea of what you want. Check with a lawyer if you want further details.

Medical Insurance: (See People).

Legal Problems/Legal Aid

Call the Dean's Office (7-113, x3-6776), or Campus Patrol (x3-2997). They will either help you directly or refer you to the appropriate people. The Boston Legal Aid Society (227-0200) may also be of service. Conversation with the Dean's Office is strictly confidential.

Liquor Laws

The legal drinking age in Massachusetts is now 18 years. The act permitting 18-year-olds to drink and to sell alcoholic beverages in licensed liquor stores and restaurants became effective on April 1, 1973. Just make sure that you pay attention to the present law (randomly enforced) when you're buying or drinking in public. The police have better things to do with their time than to invade dorms, frats, or even apartments in search of students having a beer or two. So long as you keep it private, you should be safe.

Master Keys

Possession of unauthorized master keys is a serious offence at MIT. Last year, Dean Eisenberg granted amnesty to those who turned in unauthorized keys.

Phone Law

The relevant section in the Massachusetts General Laws (Chapter 166, Section 42A) provides a \$100 fine or thirty days in prison (or both) for each count of defrauding the phone company or obtaining service through fraudulent means. Due to continued phonehacking at MIT, the phone company is cracking down hard, with surprise visits by security agents at odd hours (such as 3 a.m.). The telephone company has now started prosecuting in an effort to reduce this type of offense. Also, continuous tampering of pay phones results in their removal, thus causing an inconvenience to other residents.

MA BELL is getting damn angry. You might be used as an example, so watch out!

Runaways

This issue is one of the most sensitive points of contact between MIT and the outside world. Since MIT is a college community it is often a haven for runaways from all over the nation. Runaways are often underage (legal minors, 18 or under) and sometimes quite badly off, both physically and mentally. The laws specifically dealing with runaways are often very harsh, especially toward people who give them shelter, and in some cases, laws ranging from kidnapping to statutory rape are applied.

Two classes of information are noted below. If you ignore both, you are on your own and possibly in *big* trouble.

Law: Under Massachusetts law, it's a misdemeanor to be a runaway. It's a crime to aid and abet any runaway under seventeen. It's not entirely clear what "aid and abet" means in this case, but if the parents are angry enough, it could mean simply letting the kid stay around and not doing anything to send him/her home (the latter more likely here). Drug and sexual involvement have severe penalties attached; statutory rape is legally punishable by an indeterminate sentence up to life imprisonment, and if the kid's parents are indignant enough and the offense flagrant enough it just might happen. Charges like "attempting to induce a minor to use a narcotic drug" also have tremendous penalties attached. If there's any doubt in your mind, see one of the deans for counseling, (5-104, x3-4861).

Counseling: Counseling resources for teenage runaways include the Cambridgeport Medical Clinic (which operates a problem center, 876-0284) and Project Place (Boston, 267-9150). Phone numbers are likely to change, so if you don't succeed by calling these numbers check with the Deans' Office or directory assistance (New England Telephone 411).

Note1: The social workers, Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Rodriguez (2nd floor of the Medical Department at x3-4911) have considerable expertise

at helping you sort out problems of this type, especially when the problem is a mixture of legal, medical and psychological difficulties.

Note 2: The Cambridgeport Medical Clinic, mentioned above, is a good place to send street people strung out on drugs.

Note 3: Take all the warnings above seriously. You may never know what accusations the kid, the kid's parents, or the neighbors may make. Sad, but true.

Sabotage, Arson, Forgery, Treason, Jay-Walking

Call Campus Patrol (x3-2997).

Salesmen

Be wary of door-to-door salesman, especially if they claim you have been "specially selected" for some favor. Don't sign *anything* until you have had a chance to think things over for a day or consult with other people. If the salesman is unwilling to leave a copy of the contract for you to examine before signing, you can almost be sure that (s)he's up to no good. By the way, trying to sell anything door-to-door in a *dormitory* is illegal.

If you do get snowed into signing a contract, and regret your decision, state law guarantees a three-day cancellation period in most cases. Check with the state Attorney General's Office for details. Above all, act *fast*, and send a registered letter to the company you dealt with, notifying them of your reconsideration.

Shoplifting

Anyone caught stealing from a store is liable for up to one year imprisonment or up to a \$300 fine. Store owners have gotten quite fed up with theft and are no longer hampered by threats of false arrest suits.

Thefts from Within and Without

Boston has the highest rate of theft in the country (Cambridge is second). This is primarily due to bicycle and auto thefts (see **Travel and Transportation**), but other ripoffs are not far behind. Typical things stolen include money, watches, stereos, cameras, typewriters, tape recorders, TV's, mixers, blenders and ovens. Thefts occur at four in the morning and in broad daylight, in laboratories and in dormitories. There are a few insiders also. So watch it.

A few thieves look like refugees from a junior high school, but most of them are hardened professionals with several years of experience in and out of jail. They usually work alone, but sometimes groups will clean out an entire area, such as an apartment.

Many of the most dramatic thefts have occurred while people were

present in the same room. Purses have been stolen from desktops, while a secretary was looking in a file. An expensive typewriter was stolen from the TCA office while two HoToGAMIT staffers were working there. And a safe in the Student Center was broken open while several people were in the room next door.

If you leave doors unlocked and valuables lying around, you stand an even greater chance of being robbed. "I was only gone a minute" is a familiar story to the Campus Patrol. Lock up valuables such as purses and wallets in a desk drawer and don't leave things too near a doorway.

Over 1500 incidents are reported at MIT each year. "Operation Identification," consisting of engraving social security numbers on personal property, is being tried here; call Campus Patrol if you are interested. Engraving tools are available on a loan basis, free of charge.

Warning others can help cut down on theft and robbery. If an incident occurs, or if suspicious persons have been sighted recently, post a few signs warning people to be careful). The best protection against theft is to watch and report *all* suspicious strangers in a building. If a stranger seems to be walking about with no apparent purpose. (s)he may be "shopping around." Ask what (s)he wants, and be *very* suspicious if the person doesn't have any identification. If the person can't name anyone who will vouch for him/her, or claims to be looking for someone you don't know (usually the name turns out to be made up), call the Campus Patrol (x3-2996 or dl 8191).

Often the intruder will decide to look for the rest room, or suddenly lose interest in finding his/her "friend." Don't just refer him/her to someone down the hall, or you may find that you've recommended a good theft.

Professional thieves are highly trained, and they know how to blend in with the MIT community. Criminals have been caught while attired in beads, MIT sweatshirts, or even business suits. They will often talk authoritatively about some remote university and claim to be visiting a "friend." If challenged they indignantly charge that they are being "discriminated against." The dead giveaway is that they cannot produce identification, nor will the non-existent "friends" vouch for them. In cases of doubt, *always* call the Campus Patrol. *Always!*

The Campus Patrol will not (and cannot) do any more to a suspicious person than to escort him/her off campus. If (s)he keeps coming back, a trespass charge can be made. If the person is genuinely lost, the Patrol will guide him/her once they know where(s)he is going. So

don't be afraid to challenge someone. The worst that can happen is that (s)he'll pull out an MIT ID, and you'll know what another MIT student's freshman photo looks like.

On the other hand, don't ever *physically* challenge an intruder. Some of them are desperate, and come armed with knives, brass knuckles, or even pistols. Students have been severely stabbed while pursuing thieves carrying loot.

Also there have been several cases of armed robbery, rape and assault on campus. Don't ever carry large sums of money alone, especially after dark. Avoid unlit or isolated areas such as Briggs Field or even the parking garages. (A few years ago a lone hitchhiker from MIT was robbed on the Harvard Bridge). On returning to campus from outlining communities, give some thought to well lighted routes. Wherever you go after dark, try to have a few friends with you if possible. The Campus Patrol will escort late-working students and staff, if requested.

Voting

Under a new, voter registration law it should become much easier to register to vote. When you register you will be asked to supply your name, address, last previous address, date of birth, citizenship and occupation. You need only supply this information. You can be denied registration only if after notifying you and allowing you to correct the information, they still feel the the information you have, is incomplete or false. If you are denied registration, request an appearance before the Election Commissioners. If the problem still exists, the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts maybe of some assistance.

To register go the Election Commission of the city where you live: Cambridge Election Commission, 362 Green St., one block west of Central Square (876-9828), Boston City Hall, Government Center (722-4100).

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Technology Community Association

W20-450, MIT Student Center, 253-4885

Housing

Remarks

Living conditions can effect both your social and academic success while at the Institute. Accordingly, great care should be taken in deciding where to live, since transfers become increasingly difficult as the extent of the change increases (see **Changing Venue**). It should also be noted that some issues concerning living groups are covered in other sections of this book; check the index. The **People** section may prove especially valuable.

Note: Like most large urban areas, Boston and Cambridge have an ample supply of individuals who make it their business to relieve you of any movable item not securely locked away (see **Law**). *Don't say we didn't warn you!*

Resources

The first level of bureaucracy to which to turn with complaints, praise, or suggestion is the student government. Among grad students, this means the Graduate Student Council (GSC), while for undergraduates there is Dormcon for Dormitory residents, the Inter-Fraternity Conference (IFC) for Greeks, and the Undergraduate Association (UA) for all undergrads. Although these organizations have limited power, and differ in their efforts to use what they do have, they serve as good for publicizing complaints, garnering information, or putting you in contact with those who *can* do something.

The DSA Office (7-133, x3-6776), the Housing Office (E18-307, x3-2821), and the Psychiatric Department are interested in housing problems. Dr. A. J. R. Koumans (x3-2961) especially has worked extensively with living groups. At the top of the heap is Ken Browning in the Deans' Office (7-133, x3-3181, x3-3182). He can handle both policy and personal problems of almost any size that relate to housing. Don't forget the Graduate and Faculty Residents; their proximity makes them one of your best resources.

The Community Housing Service (W31, x3-1793), and the Institute Real Estate Office (W31, x3-4301) offer assistance to off-campus residents.

Note: The Housing Office in E18-307 is responsible primarily for operations, buildings, and personnel. You are far less likely to require their services than Browning's.

Institute Housing

There are four basic types of housing available to MIT people, namely dormitories, fraternities, Student House, and off-campus dwellings. Faculty and staff families may find the section on Off-campus housing of special interest.

Dormitories/ Problems

Your best bet for tackling a dorm-related problem is to talk with a friend who has lived in the dorm for a while, since the most commonly encountered problems can generally be resolved routinely if one knows 1) that there is a routine, and 2) what it is. Floor or entry and house governments can sometimes help resolve internal problems while Dormcon addresses itself to problems common to the whole system. Student politicians can be helpful, especially if you approach them with a number of friends. Other useful contacts include floor/entry tutors, house tutors, and housemasters. Although these people generally know their own residents and building best, feel free to seek the assistance of tutors and/or housemasters anywhere in the system. In some cases, you may decide to go directly to one of the offices listed under **Resources**. Freshmen can try their advisors, but they usually don't know enough to be of much assistance.

Complaints

The desk staff and house manager can handle a wide variety of problems arising from the physical considerations of the dorm. Some dorms have listings of services provided, either posted or available for inspection. Ask. Complaints about desk staff should be made to the staff captain. If your complaint concerns a violation of house rules, first try to talk with the other members of your living group to organize some social pressure on the offender. If that doesn't work, go to the local Judicial Committee. Failing that, try Dean Eisenberg (7-133, x3-6776).

Coed Housing

Beginning in the fall of 1974, all dormitories will be coed except for McCormick (all women) and Bexley and MacGregor (all men). Student House and a few fraternities also accept women. As of press date, additional fraternities were seeking approval of their plans to accept women. Check with the Dean's Office (7-133, x3-6776). Also see below **Sorority**.

Graduate Housing

Ashdown House: Procedures for getting into Ashdown House differ considerably from those of other houses. Graduates may apply as soon as they are admitted; so may those already living here and living off-campus. A lottery is held on July 1 to fill the 150 vacancies from about 400 applicants, and a waiting list is set up, from which the top 30 (more or less) people are accepted by September 1. After that, the waiting list is abolished and it's first come, first served for the available vacancies. The probability of

your getting in rises to one at the beginning of the spring term, when the house is usually slightly underfilled. Once you're in, you can stay until you finish your studies. Contact the Office of the Dean for Student Affairs (7-133, x3-6776). Note: If you start at the beginning of the summer term, you can move into Ashdown then, and keep your priority into the fall and beyond.

Tang Residence Hall: Assignments are made according to a Reference-Waiting list which gives highest priority to persons requested as roommates by current residents. To fill other vacancies, a lottery is held on May 15. As in Ashdown, chances for getting in are better if occupancy begins during the summer. Those wishing to live at Westgate II should go to the Housing Office (E18-307) to fill out the forms and pay the \$25 application fee. This fee is refundable as the application is withdrawn, and goes towards a security deposit if lodging is found.

Eastgate and Westgate (Married Student Housing): Waiting times range from nine months for an efficiency to considerably more than a year for a two-bedroom apartment. Apply early and don't entertain any false hopes. A \$25 application fee is required.

Homemaking-Hints

1. Find out what facilities are available in your dorm and nearby dorms. Listings should be available from the desk or through house government.

2. Humidity

During the winter, low humidity seems to be quite common in dormitories. If you continually wake up in the morning with a sore throat, try placing a few cans or dishes of water on the radiator. You'll be surprised how fast the water goes away, and even more surprised by what it leaves behind.

3. Painting or Remodeling a Room — The Institute provides free paint of whatever colors desired to residents of East Campus, Senior House, and Bexley, though only once per year per room. To get paint, go to the Housing Office (E18-307) and choose your hues; the paint will be delivered to the dormitory desk. Residents of other dorms should check with the manager before touching a brush to the wall as you may be forced to pay to have the walls returned to their original color. The Housing Office selected the original colors and their artistic reputation rides on everyone tolerating them.

Non-destructive remodeling is OK in most cases as long as the room (or floor) can be restored to it's original state. The newer dorms tolerate less self-expression than the older ones but if you wish to do something, check with the local authorities to save yourself grief, and perhaps some money. Your \$50 deposit will be refunded when

you leave, provided the room is no worse for your having lived there, except for normal wear and tear.

4. Pets — Pets are not allowed in the dormitories. While this rule has not been rigidly enforced in the past, complaints have increased recently. Tolerance of any animal's stay is subject to veto by any member of the living group since the Housing Office will then have to enforce the regulation. If you want to keep your beloved animal, make sure that your neighbors are not disturbed by noise, smell or sand trays in their way.

5. Plants— Beware of local weather conditions which alter the humidity and sunlight flux and render temperature hard to control. Smog may also change the CO₂ content of the air.

6. Wild Animals (Squirrels, Snakes and Bugs) — Despite appearances, the squirrels living on the East Campus are *not* tame. When frightened, they lose control over bodily functions and run around frantically tearing up everything in their paths. They bite.

Don't leave food lying around your room in cardboard containers or plastic bags — the squirrels will gnaw through the window frame if they smell anything. Also, some of the biggest cockroaches in the East, as well as assorted mice, caterpillars, mosquitos and other vermin inhabit those "verdant, ivy-covered halls," especially during the summer. They won't cause any problem, as long as you keep the windows closed or install a good screen.

7. Waterbeds — Waterbeds are allowed in dormitories, provided that the floors are deemed strong enough to support them safely. You'll need to get the House Manager to approve the model and inspect the installation. As long as you treat the waterbed with care and don't puncture it accidentally, there should be no problems.

8. Refrigerators — In some dorms, refrigeration space in a suite refrigerator is included with the room rent. If you don't get one or need more space, you can buy a used one from another student or one of the several used-refrigerator dealers in the area (check the bulletin boards and the Yellow Pages). In Ashdown, you can rent one from the house for \$20/year. Additional refrigerators may require permits from the house manager. This has cost \$10 per term in the past, but the fee has not been collected recently at some dorms.

9. Telephones— Undergraduate dorms are equipped with dorm-phones. For operation and tie-in to the Centrex system see **Telephones**. Outside service can be arranged individually with the New England Telephone Co.

10. Locks — As the housing system is modernized, expensive new locks are taking the place of the easily Coop-cardable ones of yesteryear. While these locks are generally adequate, as long as you remember to lock the door when you leave, a second security lock may be desired. (Remember: You may have to pay for any repairs needed to return the door to its condition before you added the second lock.) If you install one, inform the house manager as he may need to gain access to your room while you're away. You may also want to figure out what to do if you lock yourself out of your room and you have a second lock that no one else can open. On the other hand, there are a number of illegal masters floating around, and these are, of course, in less than trustworthy hands.

11. Locked Yourself Out of Room — With the advent of new doors and real locks in some dormitories, it has become much more difficult for the locked-out resident to pick his own lock. If the time-honored Coop card or coat hanger don't work, go to the desk and sign out a spare key (which is easier, and less suspicious-looking besides). If the desk is closed, find the night watchman or, in desperation, call the Campus Patrol, which has keys to everywhere. In most dorms, the president and chairman of the Judicial Committee also have master keys.

12. Valuables — Easily removeable valuables, such as jewelry, money, watches, etc. should never be left unguarded in a dorm room, even for a short period of time. On lower floors, keep TV's, stereos, radios, tape recorders and the like out of easy sight through your window — no point in inviting trouble.

13. Bicycles — Most dorms have a semi-secure place to lock up your bike. However, lots of people use these areas. Some may be careless and leave gates unlocked, reducing the security to the level of any back street in Cambridge. Others may be involved in bike theft. New and/or expensive bikes are safer for each additional lock between them and the bike market.

Miscellaneous

1. Room Differentials — Some dormitories give recognition to the unequal desirability of rooms by charging slightly different rents for different rooms. Factors that cause differentials include: number of people using kitchen and bathroom facilities, common space, closets, view, elevator service, trash collection, etc. The exact cost of your room will be charged to you on your financial statement.

2. Judicial Committees — Judcomm is the agent of justice within each dorm. It is charged first with enforcing house rules and second with punishing offenders. Some houses distribute copies of their regulations each September. Others have them available on request. Some are only oral and vague. Punishment can vary from a verbal

slap on the wrist all the way to expulsion from the house. If the expelled resident cannot arrange an immediate transfer, this means expulsion from the housing system. Appeal procedures exist but they are hard to invoke, as they involve the Dean's Office.

3. Liability for Damages — Your \$50 deposit is intended to cover the minor damages you might cause during your years in the dorm. You can be assessed for a share of any damages in your suite or floor that cannot be pinned on an individual. Additional damages above the \$50 will be billed to you. This bill must be paid before you can receive your degree.

4. Facilities — Lists of these may be available through the desk, or you can make your own. There are some unexpected special items in some dorms. Your copy of *Undergraduate Residence* may prove useful.

Fraternities

MIT fraternities are communal living groups in which the members contribute part of the labor needed to maintain their houses. Fraternity members pride themselves on a feeling of brotherhood and on their status as totally independent living groups. MIT's 29 fraternities are a diverse lot by any standard. There are jock houses, tool houses, head houses, and a host of other specialties. Rush week permits freshmen to make quick visits to a number of houses. By your meeting a number of brothers in a house, the members can get a composite of what you are like — always try to be yourself. Since the brothers know what their houses are really like, they can offer bids to those who will fit in best. If they know you will not be happy in their house, the brothers are doing you a favor by not issuing a bid.

The most important aspect of fraternity life, as with any living group, is the friends and neighbors that you will come to know. Also, since each fraternity is independently run, there are many opportunities to get practical experience in dealing with people and managing finances. Physical advantages usually include telephone and linen services, meals, and a chance to get away from the Institute.

This last point is also a disadvantage, as most fraternities are a fair distance from MIT (though six are on-campus). Also, you are expected to help run the house in order to keep housebills at their low level.

Joining a Fraternity

Anyone may attend residence week, consonant with the rushing rules established by the Interfraternity Conference. Houses often hold informal second-term rushes to fill the spots of departed

comrades, and some may even accept members in the middle of a term. Contact the IFC Rush Chairman (W20-413, x3-2441) or Dean Browning (7-133, x3-3181) for more details. As with any living group, be sure that you know what you're getting into before joining.

Rush Violations

The Judicial Committee of the IFC is responsible for investigating house violation of rush rules, and with meting out penalties. If you have a complaint or want more information, contact the IFC Judicial Committee Chairman or the Rush Chairman (W20-413, x3-2441).

Depledging

This is sometimes a traumatic issue, since it's difficult to get help. Start by talking with Dean Browning (7-133). Also try people in other living groups, or the religious counselors. If the problem is one of interpersonal relations, you can talk to a shrink in the psychiatric department (x3-2916); they've made a career out of studying people's interactions with themselves and with groups.

Sorority

There are currently no sororities at MIT though there are rumors that the first one is not far in the future. Last year, a number of women began investigating the possible establishment of a women's living group. To date, nothing has come of it, though the idea is far from dead.

Student House

Student House is the only recognized cooperative, coed dwelling at MIT. Because it is a cooperative, its members can save approximately \$400 each year, compared to dormitory costs. Student House often has openings and accepts applications year-round. For more information call, write or drop by at the House itself (111 Bay State Road, Boston, x3-3157 or 536-2497).

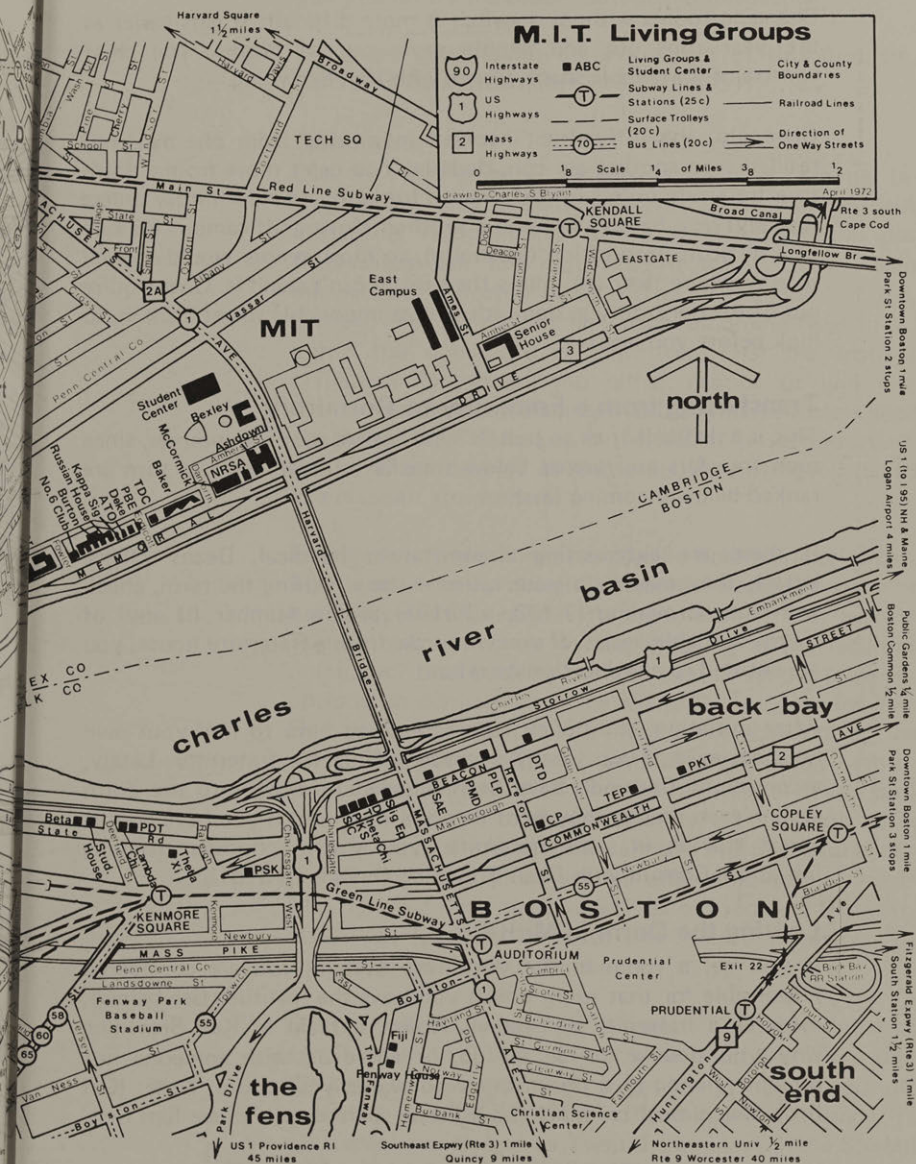
Changing Venue

This procedure can be anywhere from trivial to impossible depending on the direction and extent of the desired change. Within your own dorm, there is little problem. Consult your house government or the room assignment committee, if it exists, for transfers to vacant rooms. In arranging a swap, make sure you are not violating any priority system. If it is agreeable to all residents who have an interest in the swap, simply notify the desk and fill in the forms for your new rooms.

Transferring Between Dormitories

The simplest way to transfer between dormitories is a one-for-one switch; find someone in your target dorm to trade spaces with you. This procedure is usually easiest between terms, though you can do it anytime. But note that you may not be able to trade rooms, only spaces — entering into a dorm as a newcomer, you may go to the





bottom of its priority list; check with the House President first. Then contact the Deans' Office (7-133, x3-6776) to get final approval and settle administrative details.

Changing rooms without a switch is more difficult. It gets easier as the year runs out and people move out of dorms. The chief constraint is available space. Check with Ken Browning.

Moving Between Modes

Generally, the difficulties involved in moving from one mode of residence to another are considerable. You can't move from a dorm to a fraternity unless invited, from a fraternity to a dormitory unless (usually) you haven't become a brother. Moving off-campus is a hell of a difficult proposition (generally), so most people would do well to stay where they are unless they really can't stand it. Once you're out of the dormitory system, it's almost impossible to get back in, so look before you leap!

Transferring from a Fraternity to Dormitory

This is a difficult trick to pull. It's impossible over the summer, since such transfers are ranked below transfer students who in turn are ranked below incoming frosh.

If there are extenuating circumstances (medical, Deans' Office letter), they may help your cause — some. During the term, check with Ken Browning (7-133, x3-3181) as the number (if any) of rooms available varies. If you withdraw from a fraternity house, you are entitled to a proportionate refund.

After initiation, the policy states that you have to find your own housing, even if you totally disaffiliate from the fraternity. Lately, second-term freshmen have been allowed to move into the dorm system even though they went through initiation. If you have doubts about staying in your fraternity, you should consider delaying initiation. Consult with Dean Browning (7-133, x3-3181).

Leaving the Dorm in Midterm

If you get a room in the dormitory system, you are considered responsible for that room unless you leave the Institute (see below), move to a fraternity or Student House, explain to Ken Browning why you deserve to be let go, or come up with someone not presently living in a dormitory who wants your room. **Note:** Ken Browning almost certainly has a list of such people, so see him first.

If you withdraw from the Institute with a valid reason and leave the Housing system during the first ten weeks of the term, you get a proportionate refund.

People who withdraw from MIT and then return have as much

chance of getting fall dorm space as a regular transfer, i.e., very little. If you retain your student status while absent from the Institute, you do not generally lose your place in the dorm system, provided that you notify the proper authorities in advance.

For more information on any aspect of this problem, see Betty Barclay or Ken Browning (7-133, x3-4051).

Eating

Commons

Due to the growing deficits, continued decline in commons contractees, and mounting dissatisfaction, the Institute assumed managerial responsibility for its food services this past summer. (Masochists can find out what it was like by visiting the old management's Boston outlet, "Top of the Hub," in the Prudential Center.) The continued operation of dining halls in a number of dorms has a number of objectives. First the Institute feels an obligation for those who either cannot or will not cook for themselves. Second, it believes that commons fosters good nutritional habits. Third, commons is believed to be an important element in the social atmosphere of the dorms, permitting relaxed conversation in a pleasant atmosphere.

Commons is made more attractive by holding its price below its cost. This is achieved by charging all dorm residents for the privilege of having commons available to them, even if they will never use it. This subsidy is highest in dorms having dining facilities. Even so, doing your own cooking can still beat commons price. A number of options on commons will be available this year for the first time. One plan maintains the 15-meals/week schedule of the old commons. The second offers an additional two meals each on Saturday and Sunday for a total of 19 meals per week. The last option is a 1/3 plan, entitling one to choose when to eat commons during the term up to a total of 1/3 of the breakfasts, 1/3 of the lunches, and 1/3 of the dinners. The dining service offers booklets of meal tickets for \$15. This entitles you up to \$17.32 of food over the next seven days at Walker, Lobdell, Pritchett, and Twenty Chimneys. The booklets are sold in the Student Center.

Dining Hall hours are approximately 7:30-9am breakfast, 9-10am continental, 11:30am-1:30am lunch, and 5-6:30pm dinner (check the signs in the halls). You can get late dinners at your dining hall or in Walker up to about 7:45pm if you apply in advance. You can also get a meal transferred to Twenty Chimneys in the Student Center if you get a ticket (good for \$1.85 worth of food) from the cashier at your dining hall before 4pm on the day you plan to transfer; it will be valid between 7:30 and 8:30pm. Commons also provides "box" lunches and dinners; sign up the night before for the sandwiches you want. If they don't have the sandwiches you like, get in the dietician's way until you get them. It has been known to work.

No refunds are presently granted for meals skipped due to athletic commitments, self-imposed diets, or supplementary diet experiments. However, if you go on a full dietary experiment, you get a commons rebate.

Commons also sells individual meals on an "admissions" basis — a basic fee that enables you to buy into the commons system for one meal.

If a complaint about food calls for immediate action (e.g. they forgot to cook it), speak to the dietician. If you have more general complaints, see your Commons Committee. Each dining hall is supposed to have one, and they are supposed to be active. Don't vent your rage on the checkers and servers; it won't help, and can be expected to make things worse. If you feel your complaint deserves more attention, see Mr. Doherty, (E18-306, x3-2718), head of MIT's dining service.

Cooking It Yourself

Commons is voluntary, so the decision is yours. The primary advantage of cooking for yourself is that you can choose what, where, and when you eat; any cases of 'indigestion commonis' that still occur can only be blamed on yourself. However, several other factors to consider are time commitments, your cooking aptitude, and the expense involved. Food is expensive in the Boston area, so you won't save too much money.

Cooking facilities have improved with each new residence facility though in the older dorms you must still rely on your own hot-plate and/or broiler. Refrigerators are provided only in the newer dorms (see Homemaking Hints — No. 8). Where refrigerators are provided for use by a suite, the capacity generally permits only a limited food supply for each resident.

Acquisition of foodstuffs is included as Food in the chapter Shopping.

Off-Campus Housing

The housing situation around Boston is *bad*. Rents are high, quality is low, and tenant rights with respect to landlords are not well established. Be careful when looking for housing, and get all the help you can find. The first resource listed below, namely CHS, should be an invaluable asset, if you make adequate use of its facilities.

Community Housing Service

If you think that you want to live in an apartment, or even if you already have one, go to the Community Housing Service in the Armory (Building W31, x3-1493). Ask for the booklet *Required Reading for Renters*, which is a source of information on the legal

and contractual side of renting. Like all CHS services, it is free to MIT people.

Basically, you will have to:

1. **Find an apartment.** The CHS operates a service for helping people find roommates and/or vacant rooms, and they maintain listings of vacant apartments. Plan on checking the lists early and often (like starting in July for a September lease), as the best offerings are taken quickly. There are commercial outfits which can find non-MIT roommates, though CHS doesn't limit itself to Institute people, either.

2. **See the apartment.** Sign *nothing* until you are sure that the apartment is suitable and habitable; don't trust any verbal agreement.

3. **Sign an application form** and make a deposit. The larger realty companies require this. It is mostly to ensure that you can pay, but they can refuse your tenancy for very simple reasons, although grounds such as race, sex, age, nationality or possession of children are illegal. Once you sign the application, the landlord can force you to sign the lease, so read the lease first. On the other hand, there is no corresponding obligation for the landlord; he is *not* under contract until the lease is signed. Don't sign more than one application, or you could be in serious trouble.

4. **Sign the lease.** If your lease is the standard form of the Greater Boston Real Estate Board, or one of the forms used by several large realty firms, it will be several pages of obfuscatory small print. If you rent from an individual, the form will (hopefully) be short and simple. Read it. If something isn't specified it will work to your disadvantage, you can be sure, and you may be liable for rent even if it goes half-way through the year. At the end of the year, you may be forced to rent for another twelve months unless you give notice some specified time in advance. Mrs. Wheller and Mrs. Smith at CHS will be happy to examine the lease for you, and explain what the clauses mean and where you may have trouble. A lease is a contract. It can be enforced.

Prices vary widely, but they are high, compared to other cities. Anywhere from \$50 to \$120 per person per month is in order, and you will usually have to make a security deposit of from one to three months' rent. Leases usually run from September 1st to August 31st, so remember that you are also promising to rent for the following summer. Subletting is legal only if the landlord agrees in writing, in which case you are still responsible to him.

It is also possible to rent by the month or even by the week, such an

arrangement being called a Tenancy-At-Will. In this case the lease may be terminated by either side on written notice of the rental period plus one day. Furnished rooms may be had for \$20-\$30 a week, and may include cooking privileges.

The Community Housing Service is always ready to handle questions and complaints related to off-campus housing. They maintain files on all kinds of relevant information: which of the local schools are worthwhile, official definitions of adequate heat and water, legal problems such as rent control, furniture stores and rental agencies. Also they have telephones on which you can call agents and landlords.

Non-Resident Association

All undergraduate students not affiliated with dormitories, fraternities or Student House belong to the NRSA by definition; its facilities, parties and teams are open to all members.

The NRSA house at 311 Memorial Drive (x3-2732) has beds for transients, showers, a meeting room, a small library a kitchen, locker facilities, food storage facilities (including two refrigerators, one of which works well) and a tutor.

NRSA sponsors regular parties, cookouts, beach parties, and seasonal social events. A big part of NRSA is its athletic teams. Sign up in the house, check the NRSA bulletin board (building 4 main corridor) or call the house or Athletic Chairman.

The major advantage of NRSA is that it furnishes a place to relax, meet people and do things you can't do at your room or the Institute. If you want to keep in touch with NRSA people, get your name on their mailing list (x3-2732).

Real Estate Office

If you want to buy a house, the Institute Real Estate Office (E18-306, x3-4301) can offer advice on purchasing and financing it.

$$\ln \left[\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} \right)^z \right] + (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cosh y \sqrt{1 - \tanh^2 y}}{2^n}$$

Travel and Transportation

Remarks

Like the Institute, the Boston area is a difficult place to learn how to navigate. Unlike the Institute, it stays difficult even *after* you know how. The streets in the older sections follow former cowpaths, and make very little sense to either newcomers or natives. The major exceptions are the Back Bay section of Boston and other filled-in marshes, which possess a semblance of order in their patterns.

Peculiarities to note:

1. Most streets are not clearly marked. Main streets are almost never marked; you can go out of your mind learning the names of every tiny side street without ever finding out what highway you are on.
2. The Charles River is *not* a good direction index. It bends from North to South and back. The only certain thing about it is that if you follow it downstream far enough you'll get to MIT. Then you can ask someone for directions.
3. Main streets likewise bend back and forth. Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge is a primary example.
4. House numbers on a street do not go by 100 per block, but rather sequentially, with random inconsistencies. The average is about 30 numbers per block, meaning that 300 digits is far away.
5. What appears to be one roadway can sometimes have more than one name. For example, the same pavement is Winter Street north of Washington Street, but Summer south of it. Water turns to Milk in a similar maneuver. A favorite trick is for a street to change names as it crosses a town line. Cambridge Street in Allston turns into River Street in Cambridge. Harvard Street in Brighton turns into Boylston as soon as it enters Cambridge.

Not only that, but the same name is used for different streets in different towns or even different sections of the same town. All the streets mentioned above are repeated again and again in various locations. Boylston St. in Cambridge has no relation to Boylston St. in Boston, nor do any of the myriad Harvard and Washington Streets have anything in common. In another variation, the street names stay the same, but the numbering system starts all over again,

normally in the opposite direction. For instance, 840 Mass. Ave. in Boston is nowhere near 840 Mass. Ave. in Cambridge.

6. Town names are no less confusing than street names. Present-day Boston includes the old townships of Allston, Brighton, Charlestown, Hyde Park, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Mattapan, South Boston, Dorchester, East Boston and Roslindale. At the core of all this is Boston Proper, which includes the neighborhoods of the North End, West End, South End, Downtown, Beacon Hill, and Back Bay. In addition there are unofficial terms, such as Readville, South Cove, Columbia Point and Orient Heights, in common use. The various governments, the post office, the telephone company and the local people all differ on which of these terms should be used. (But note that Brookline, although an inner suburb, is *not* a part of Boston.)

7. Adjacent areas often have similar names. For example: Newton Center, West Newton, Newton Lower Falls, Newton Upper Falls and Auburndale (how did it get there?) are all parts of Newton.

8. The Metropolitan District Commission (MDC) is a separate (not equal, greater, or lesser, just separate) entity charged with handling certain services for Boston and the outlying suburbs. The parks, MDC police, water supply, and sewers (including the Charles River) are managed by the MDC.

Hints: 1. Get a map of the area from a gas station. We recommend the Arrow map of Boston (60 cents). For the price (free), the Gulf stations have a good street map of the Boston vicinity.

2. When traveling to an unfamiliar place pick an easily visible landmark near where you want to go, and head for that. It is also much easier to ask strangers for directions to landmarks than to out-of-the-way places.

Walking

Compared with many other cities, Boston is a city of microscopic distances, and walking is often the easiest form of transportation. During rush hour, it may also be the quickest, especially from here to Harvard Square. Another advantage of walking is that you get a chance to meet people and see shops and activities you would otherwise miss. (However, you should avoid certain neighborhoods, especially at night; check **The Social Beaver** section on walking tours for details.)

THE MBTA System

The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority operates almost all public transportation in greater Boston. Four types of equipment are presently in use, namely subways, streetcar subways, trackless trolleys and buses.

The regular rapid transit is comparatively modern, with the continuing addition of new equipment. At stations with two underground lines, the subways are always on the lower level.

The older, slower, streetcar subways (used on the Green line) operate on the upper set of tracks at these stations, and they surface at a distance from downtown to become streetcars. The trackless trolleys are electric buses with overhead wires, and they follow routes similar to regular buses (though they go underground at Harvard Square). Finally and most numerous are the ordinary buses, which operate all over the place.

The central station in the subway system is Park Street beneath Tremont and Park Streets in downtown Boston. This station consists of two levels. The lower level serves the Red Line, which runs north to Harvard and south to Quincy or Ashmont. The Red Line includes two of the three stations closest to MIT, namely Kendall and Central Squares (the other close station is Auditorium across the river). The upper level at Park Street serves the Green Line (Boston College, Cleveland Circle, Riverside, and Arborway routes), which leads west and south west to most of Boston and northwest to Lechmere, a mile east of MIT. The Green Line also serves Government Center (where you can change to the Blue Line for the airport, Revere, and Suffolk Downs).

A labyrinth of passages connects the various parts of Park Street Station, so if you're confused, ask someone for help. If you're really confused, check with the information booth on the upper level.

The Orange Line is being extended north to Melrose, and the Blue and Red Lines may eventually be extended also. Check with the information booths in the stations.

The lines most used by MIT people include the Mass. Ave. bus which goes from Harvard Square to Dudley St. Station. It stops at Central Square, Auditorium Station (where you can catch the Green Line subway for anywhere), at Symphony Hall, and at MIT. Kendall and Central Square Stations on the Red Line subway are east and north of MIT respectively. A large number of bus routes radiate from Central and Harvard Square, so if you want to go somewhere that appears to be an unlikely subway ride, check the bus routes.

Most lines do not run past 1:00 at night, and many stop earlier, especially on Sunday nights. Schedules late at night tend to be erratic; there may be cutbacks in runs, the driver (of a bus) may not feel like stopping, things are generally bad. Be careful when riding late at night or you may be left stranded. MBTA service usually starts around 6am.

This song was used as George O'Brien's campaign song in his bid for Mayor.

*Let me tell you the story of a man named Charlie
On that tragic and fateful day.
He put ten cents in his pocket, kissed his wife and family,
And went to ride on the MTA.*

CHORUS:

*Well, did he ever return?
No, he never returned
And his fate is still unlearned.
He may ride forever 'neath the streets of Boston,
He's the man who never returned.*

*Charlie handed in his dime at the Kendall Square Station
And he changed for Jamaica Plain.
When he got there the conductor told him, "One more nickel"
Charlie couldn't get off of that train.*

CHORUS

*Well, all night long Charlie rides through the stations
Crying, "What will become of me?
How can I afford to see my sister in Chelsea
Or my cousin in Roxbury?"*

CHORUS

*Charlie's wife goes down to the Scollay Square Station
Every day at a quarter past two,
And through the open window she hands Charlie a sandwich
As the train comes rumbling through.*

CHORUS

*Well, all you citizens of Boston, don't you think it's a scandal
How the people have to pay and pay?
Fight the fare increase, vote for George O'Brien
Get poor Charlie off the MTA!*

CHORUS

*Note: George O'Brien lost the election miserably.
(What would you expect with a song like this?!)*

More information on routes and schedules is available from the MBTA at 722-5657. Obtain maps of the system from the Park Street Station information booth, or write the MBTA Public Relations Department, 510 Causeway St., Boston 02114 (25 cents mailing charge).

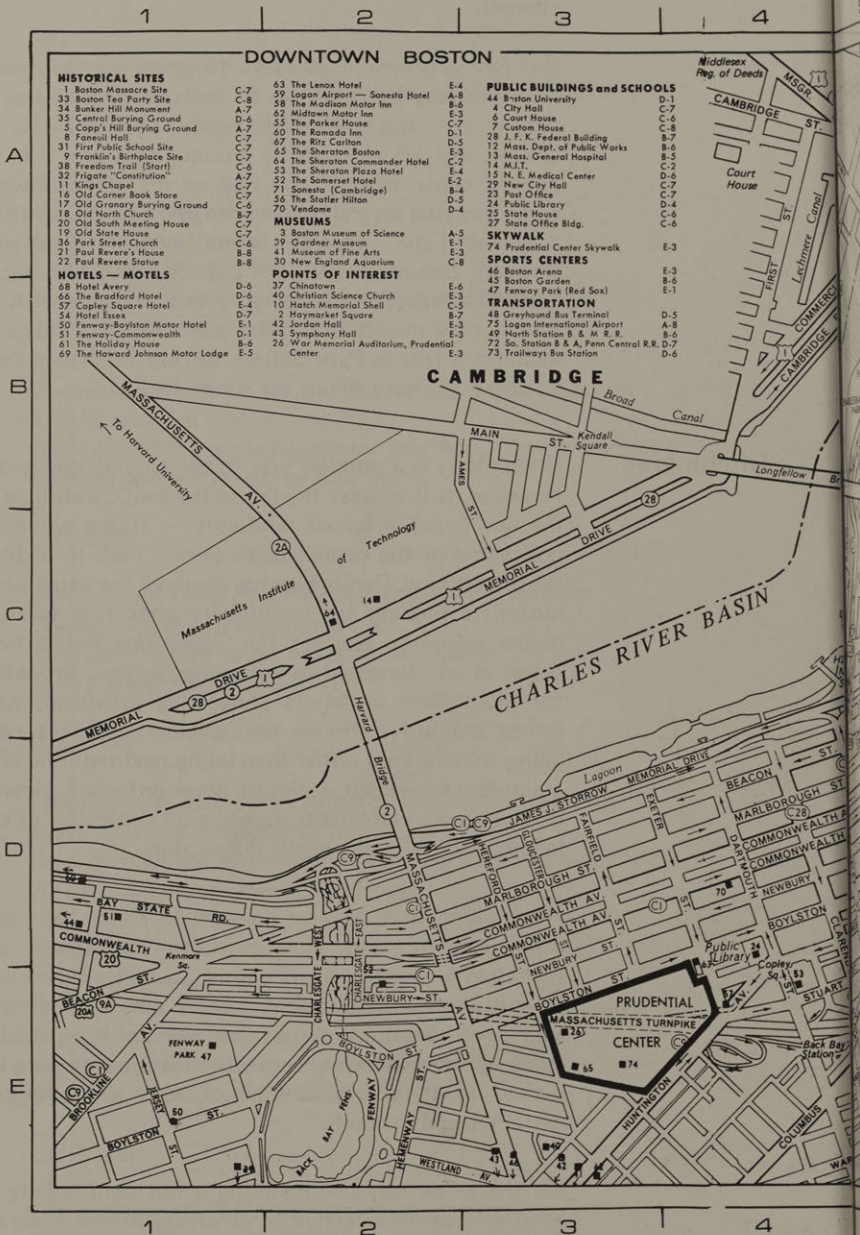
Bus fare is generally 20 cents. However, on long bus rides within the city you may have to pay 20 cents getting on and 20 cents getting off, if you travel through zones. Subways cost 25 cents below ground and 20 cents above ground, so if you ride both modes you pay 45 cents, even if you stay on the same subway car. Therefore trips involving several changes can get costly. The MBTA has instituted a "Dime Time" program where between 10am and 2pm Monday through Saturday and all day Sunday, the subway lines only cost 10 cents. Be sure to carry exact change with you, since exact fare is now mandatory. (The procedure for riders without change includes a trip to Park Square to cash in change vouchers, which is all you'll get from the driver. Good luck.)

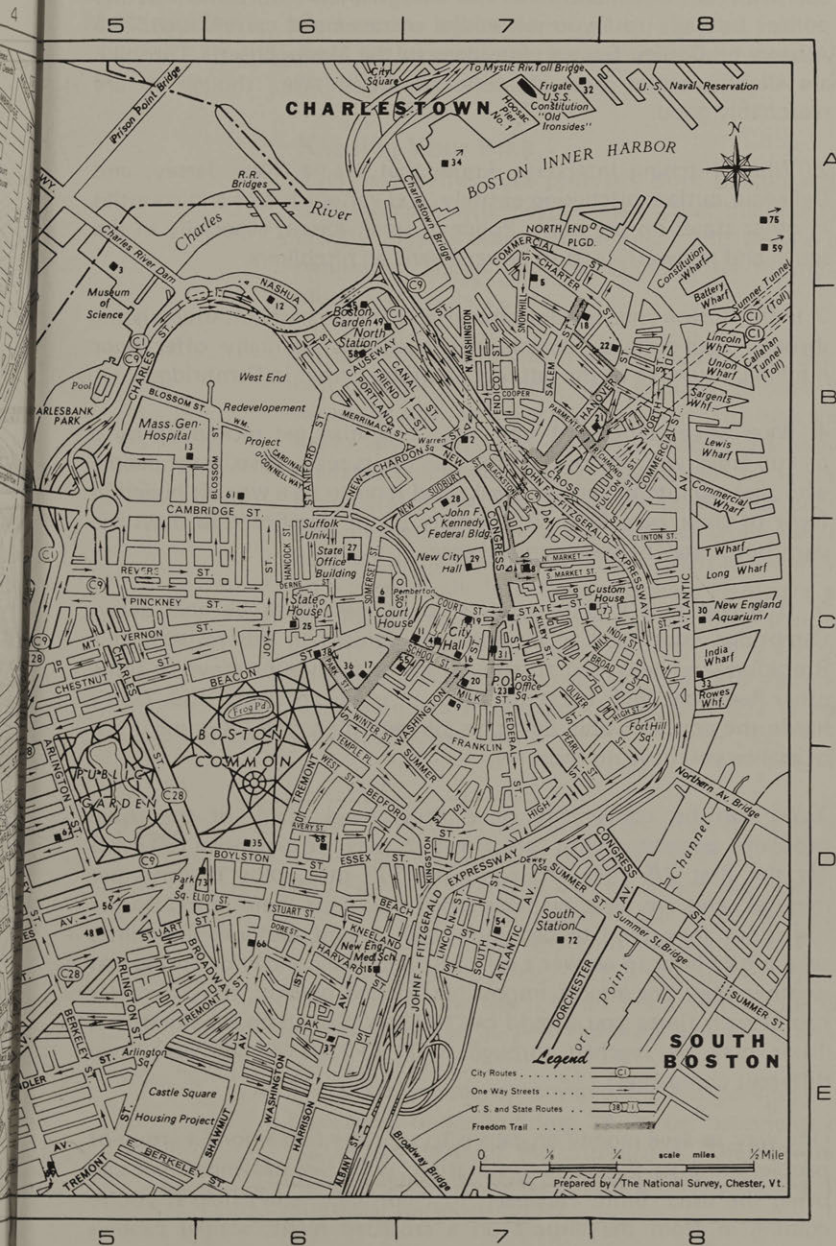
Hitchhiking

Hitchhiking is a popular way to get around, and is done all the time. However, it is against the law in Boston, Cambridge and other cities, the law being enforced randomly — at the whim of the particular policeman or the expediencies of city hall. In addition to a \$1 fine for hitchhiking, Cambridge has passed a law establishing a \$5 fine for motorists picking up hitchhikers after two (presumably written) police warnings. Neither the Cambridge Police nor anybody else seems at all interested in enforcing the law. Brookline has a \$1 fine for hitchhikers under its jaywalking provision, which it enforces rather zealously, though normally enforcement takes the form of being told to stop rather than being ticketed. The city of Boston has a similar law, which is almost never enforced. However the validity of the above statements depends on subjective criteria such as hair length, and the policeman's disposition.

Hitchhiking may also be dangerous. There have been instances of rape, robbery and violence both by drivers and hitchhikers, including a case five years ago of an MIT student who was shot and seriously wounded by some people who picked him up. It is not a very good idea for girls to hitchhike alone, especially at night. Two years ago several coeds from the Boston area were killed after being picked up. It takes quite a bit of nerve to hitchhike late at night in certain neighborhoods.

On the other hand, hitchhiking is not significantly more dangerous than various other activities at which no one looks askance, and it is often the fastest, cheapest, friendliest and sometimes only way to get somewhere, especially when the bus lines have stopped.





A few tips:

1. Don't hitch on turnpikes or other limited-access highways. You create a real traffic hazard and risk stringent law enforcement by the police. Instead, post yourself at the entrance and carry a sign. The Allston or Copley Square entrances to the Massachusetts Turnpike are slightly better than the one off Mass. Ave., though all are reasonably good.
2. When hitching interstate, know that Maine, New Jersey, and Delaware outlaw hitchhiking entirely, and various towns and counties in other states do the same. Police in small towns, especially in the south and midwest, tend to be very hard on hitchhikers.
3. In the Boston area, main thoroughfares are the best bet; streets going through well-defined, insular neighborhoods normally offer poor hitching. Example of the latter: Cambridge Street in Cambridge.
4. Wear street clothes if you can. You may get picked up by a pickup truck with the dust of the ages on its seats. Also, most people who pick up hitchhikers are freaks and tend to be a wee bit biased in favor of their own kind. It normally is not significant to dress the part, but it may help in marginal cases.
5. If a cop tells you to stop, stop at least until he goes away. Cambridge cops tend to be especially lenient in this respect. If a Brookline cop tells you to stop, stop for a while or move to some other location; he'll circle up again in order to ticket you. *Don't* hassle the cop; he's only doing his job, and if he really is doing it out of malice you have no recourse.

Taxis

Taxis can be convenient since they avoid many of the usual problems associated with cars. However they are expensive (50 cents for the first 2/5 mile, 10 cents per 1/5 mile, plus 10 cents per minute), and are least available when you need them most. During rush hour they tend to be quite hard to find, and will sometimes take a half hour to answer a call. Just before a holiday or during bad weather they are almost impossible to find quickly; if you want a cab at such times you should call not less than an hour beforehand. Taxis may be reached through MIT x3-2301 or x3-2303 (two different companies).

One way to save money on cabs is to split the fare among a group of people going to the same destination, with five passengers per cab being the usual limit. However, that normally won't help if you're coming in from the airport on a crowded night; scalper cabbies charge everyone the same (exorbitant) rate. Rates are uniform (see above) but the Independent Taxi Operator's Association (ITOA, 426-8700) reputedly gives better service.

Cab drivers are generally talkative, opinionated and nonviolent, if you tip them 10-15%.

Bicycles and Motorcycles

A two-wheeler can be a good answer to traffic and parking problems. Cyclists are legally expected to obey all traffic laws, but enforcement for bicycles is almost non-existent; motorcycles get much more scrutiny and are treated as motor vehicles.

Keeping Your Bike

Theft is a tremendous problem. Both Boston and Cambridge are so well supplied with bicycle thieves that the chance of leaving even a cruddy bicycle unlocked overnight and finding it the next day are miniscule. Things are somewhat better during the day, but not much.

To foil thieves, start with a *strong* chain and lock. The chain should be "case-hardened" and long enough to bind the front and rear wheels as well as the frame to a post. The lock should be strong and heavy, also with a case-hardened shackle. We know of no commonly available combination lock that cannot be opened easily, so get a key-operated one. *Don't* buy the chains that come on reels; urchins can cut them as easily as the hardware stores can, because they often have the same equipment. If you want to see what your bike will be up against, walk into Central Square Hardware and Tool Rental at 453 Mass. Ave. in Cambridge and ask to see their nippers. Depending on the weight of the chain you can carry and value of your bike, adequate locking equipment will cost \$15 and up. \$20 is a perfectly reasonable price to expect, and even \$27 is not unreasonable to protect a motorcycle.

Never leave your bike unlocked, even if "only for a minute." The inconvenience is minor compared with the certainty of losing your set of wheels. Even the best of chains can be cut, so park your bike in a public place where people can be *de facto* guards, or in a really out-of-the-way place where no one would think of looking (this idea is not so good), or best of all in an office or other locked room. The bike racks in the Great Court are a pretty good bet because urchins hate to be boxed in. Also the space between Buildings 3 and 5.

There are indoor or covered bicycle parking areas located in the breezeway under Building 39, in the basements of Buildings 3 and 13, and in most of the dormitories. The area in Building 13 has a security guard on duty 24 hours a day. See the map at the front of this book for more details.

The wide variety of bicycle racks is the result of several experimental designs tried by Physical Plant, the Planning Office and others, If

you have any particular favorite, or suggestions for new designs, Mr. Pickard at Physical Plant (x3-3940) would like to hear about them.

One place where bicycles should *never* be parked is on the handrails of the steps of the Hermann Building (E53). There have been several accidents involving blind people falling over bicycles left there, and Physical Plant has been known to cut chains and remove bicycles from improper locations. They have no objections to the use of light poles, no-parking signs, or trees, as long as safety hazards are not created.

Still, it seems that the only really safe bet is to chain your bike to a policeman. Campus Patrol has been trying to develop a quick and permanent way of marking bicycles, but has run into practical problems. Call them at x3-2997 if you have suggestions or want more information.

Buying and Registering Your Wheels

Bicycles and accessories can be purchased from several stores in the area; check the Yellow Pages. The **Bicycle Exchange** (3 Bow St Cambridge, near Harvard Sq, 864-1300) has the largest selection and somewhat reasonable prices. Other stores include **Cambridge Cycle Mart**, **Lifecycle**, **The Bicycle Revival**, **Bicycle Workshop**, **Herson Cycle** and **Brookline Sales and Service**. Shop around before you buy, and make sure you don't get rooked on the accessories. **Hint:** Buy a lock and chain first, so you have a means of keeping your brand new bike.

The Bicycle Coop (351 Broadway Cambridge, 354-8981) run by friendly freaks, is claimed to be good for parts and repairs at non-ripoff prices. Good advice on repairing your bike and tools to do it with are also available.

Bicycles should be registered at the Police Station in Central Square (5 Western Ave.). It costs 25 cents but helps them recover your bike if it is stolen. Be sure to record your bike's serial number since that is the only way to positively identify it. Also, Cambridge police will not look for your cycle if you can't give them a serial number.

Bike Ways, a brochure and map of recommended bike routes in Cambridge, can be obtained at Cambridge City Hall. The **Charles River Wheelmen** (131 Mount Auburn St Cambridge) organize frequent bike trips and sports events. See Prof. David Wilson (3-146, x3-2237) if you are interested in the more esoteric aspects of cycling such as researching bike dynamics or developing new bike routes.

Motorcycles must be registered with Campus Patrol. Out-of state cycles must also be registered with the local police. Check with Campus Patrol (x3-2997) for details. State law requires that you

have a certain minimum amount of insurance and proper head-gear for both driver and passenger. There are several motorcycle organizations in the area. Check with other owners, or dealers.

Automobiles

A car can be a great advantage, but driving in Boston involves a large set of aggravations, (including Boston drivers). However, parking problems notwithstanding, a car is normally the best means of transportation for people living far from MIT.

Traffic

Boston traffic is heavy even during non-rush hours. During rush hours (7-9 am; 3:30-6 pm) it becomes ridiculous. As you become familiar with the area, you should notice and use shortcuts and circuitous routes which will avoid the major jam-up areas. Example: Bay State Road is a good way to bypass Kenmore Square going west from Beacon Street onto Commonwealth Ave.

WBZ (1030 AM) has regular traffic reports from a helicopter, and WHDH (850 AM) uses a plane for its Skyway Patrol. WEZE (1260 AM) and WRKO (680 AM) also report on traffic. All can be invaluable to someone with a little knowledge of the area and a car radio.

Many intersections which should, do not have stoplights. Some of those that do, also have pedestrian-operated lights, but watch out for pedestrians who blithely cross against the light and expect you to come to a screeching halt. The area is full of them. Also watch for pedestrians crossing at any random point, which happens frequently around a college (such as MIT), but is generally pandemic.

Boston drivers are unbelievably bad, even for a large American city. On any given day you can see the entire repertoire of wrong turns, U-turns, nerve-wracking lane changes, light crashing, weaving, speeding (too fast or too slow), plus some new tricks such as charging up the left side of the street at 60 mph in order to be able to make a left turn against oncoming traffic before the light goes red. The traffic pattern at red lights is that people keep zipping through 1½ seconds after the light turns red, but don't move when it turns green for about the same time (which balances things).

Parking

Parking is a problem, but not too bad if you don't mind walking long distances and feeding meters. Meter maids patrol during the daytime, so if you neglect to pay up you're very likely to get tagged. Car thieves are as prevalent as bicycle thieves, so keep your car locked and put tempting articles out of sight, preferably in the trunk. There are lots of garages in the theatre and shopping districts, but they fill early and cost a lot. When going downtown for the evening, go early or be prepared to hoof it.

MIT parking is very tight. Faculty and some staff members can get stickers for the lots and garages from their departmental headquarters (trading stickers is permitted; check the ads in *Tech Talk*). Some people park in the street; frequently blocking firelanes, pedestrian access and each other. To get a street space reasonably close to the main buildings you should plan to arrive around 7 am. Otherwise, start looking for a space about 1/2 mile away. After 5 pm on weekdays and on weekends, the MIT lots are generally open to all.

Dormitories have small parking lots available to residents; check at the desk. Dean Robert Holden (7-101, x3-6774) has some stickers he will give out if you can show good cause. Campus Patrol (x3-2997) has information on good places to park around the Institute and can issue temporary or guest parking permits.

During the winter, snow removal is slow and inefficient; side streets often don't get plowed. There are also emergency parking bans on many major streets during snow storms. If you park in the street, be sure you are familiar with the regulations which apply at that location.

If your car is parked in Cambridge, make sure that you will know if an official "snow emergency" is declared. At such times, all parked cars must be removed from Memorial Drive, and other locations marked by a red-and-white "Snow Emergency" sign. You can use the Westgate West parking lot overnight, but must move your car in the morning. The 24-hour Cambridge parking ordinance is enforced during snow because they can tell how long you have been parked.

Radio stations WEEI, WCAS, WBZ, WHDH, WRKO, and WCOP will broadcast announcements of emergencies (see **Radio** in the **Social Beaver**). Also, you can call the appropriate municipal Departments of Traffic and Parking. In Cambridge, the number is 876-6800, x314.

If you live in an apartment, your landlord may provide off-street parking. If he promises to provide it, be sure it says so in your lease. You may be able to rent garage space nearby (rates run around \$15 a month). Otherwise, you'll have to park in the street, if it is legal. (In Brookline it is forbidden to park in the street overnight, so make sure you get parking space.)

Commonwealth Avenue is the only street in the country where you have to back in to doublepark.

Buying A Car

Shop around and be prepared to bargain with the salesman; his first

price usually isn't the best he can offer. Be doubly careful about buying used cars; if you have any doubts, consult the Better Business Bureau, which keeps records on all auto dealers. It is possible to buy a car and have it registered in your home state (if you're not from Massachusetts), thereby saving the sales tax, the excise tax and the exorbitant local insurance bill.

Maintaining a Car

Car maintenance can be a problem. Many garages are shady, if not outright dishonest. Find a reputable garage and stick with it; ask someone who has been around for a while. There are several tire companies in the Cambridge area that sell tires at large discounts; watch for ads in the MIT newspapers.

Keeping a Car

Keeping your car is also a problem, since thieves abound. Even daylight thefts are amazingly frequent; professionals can steal a car in less than five minutes. Try installing an alarm, especially if your car is new or otherwise desirable. However, be attentive to locking your car properly when you have one; car thieves listen for an alarm that indicates that the driver has left his car open. Try to park your car in a well-lit and conspicuous spot, where an alarm buzzer will attract somebody's attention. Also steering, clutch or ignition locks will slow down (but not stop) a thief. Contact Campus Patrol for more advice. They have available a list of anti-theft devices with an evaluation on each one.

No-Fault-Insurance

Massachusetts auto insurance, both personal injury and property, works on the no-fault system. This essentially means that in most cases your insurance company (if you are a Massachusetts resident) is responsible for covering damage to your car and your injuries, regardless of who is at fault in a collision. By law, Massachusetts motorists must have certain minimum coverage. If a collision involves an out-of-state car, the no-fault provision probably does not apply and the insurance company of the party at fault is responsible.

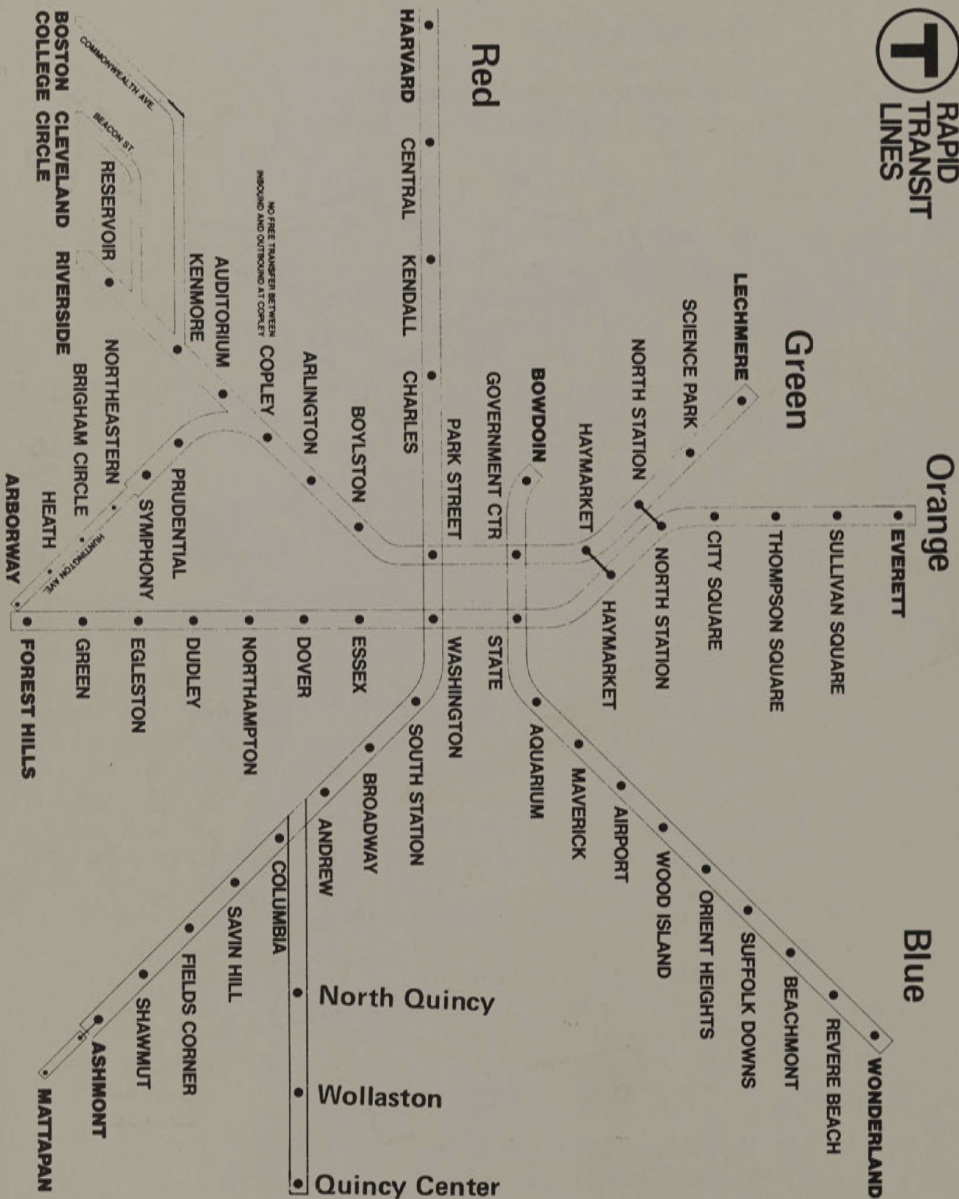
Buying Insurance: See **Insurance** in the **Law** section.

Registering Your Car at MIT

All student-owned cars must be registered with the Campus Patrol annually. In addition, out-of-state cars must be registered with local police. You can do this in the Armory on Registration Day, or anytime at the Campus Patrol Office.

Registering Your Car with the State

Massachusetts Registration: In order to register a car in Massachusetts you must have the required minimum insurance and pay an excise tax of 6.6% of the value of the car. Also, cars registered in



Metropolitan Boston



Massachusetts must pass semi-annual auto inspections in April and October. (This can be done at most service stations which have repair facilities.)

Out-of-State Registration Rules vary depending on which state you are from, but the following generally applies:

If you are from outside Massachusetts you will probably do well to keep your out-of-state registration. According to state law you must register your car within thirty days of becoming "gainfully employed" here. (Graduate students receiving a stipend or having a fellowship or assistantship may fall under this category.) Otherwise you are probably able to keep your registration, provided you don't become a legal resident of Massachusetts. (Registering to vote or getting married may affect this.) In any of these cases check with Campus Patrol or the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

If you are insured in another state you must have the equivalent of the minimum insurance required by Massachusetts state law. In addition, at the beginning of the new year when you renew your policy, you must inform your insurance company that your car is now principally garaged in Massachusetts. This will result in your having to pay Massachusetts insurance rates (the highest in the nation). Please note that you should give your company the name of the city you are actually living in, as rates vary by city (Boston being the highest). While you might be tempted not to report to your insurance company that your car is in Massachusetts, *this is a serious risk*. While the company would not normally catch you, if you do get into a collision, they might well find out in the process of investigation and refuse to pay you anything at all. Thus, you may effectively have no insurance coverage at all.

Questions about Massachusetts vehicle laws and regulations concerning out-of-state cars (including insurance) may be addressed to the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, 100 Nashua St., Boston 02114 (227-7800), or to the Campus Patrol (x3-2997).

Note: A useful information sheet is included in your registration material each term.

Foreign Drivers

Drivers from a number of countries may drive for one year in the US on their home licenses. The end of the year is designated as the earlier of (1) the end of the academic year or (2) one calendar year from the date of entry into the USA. For full details call the Foreign Student Office (x3-3795), Campus Patrol (x3-2997) or the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Carpools

You can reduce pollution, save on gas and other expenses, and

perhaps make some friends if you join or organize a commuter carpool. The classified ads in *Tech Talk* are handy for locating rides/riders.

Renting a Car

If you can't get a ride with someone else, renting a car may be the answer. Shop around for the lowest rates, and try to work out how far you will want to drive. Most car rental firms do not rent to people who are under 21. **Locust**, (25 River St, Cambridge, 354-1160), will rent to students who can present an MIT or Harvard ID. They charge \$5.00 a day and 11 cents per mile, with a 50 mile minimum, or \$17 for a weekend with a 150 mile minimum. Zero-deductable insurance is mandatory and costs \$2. **Econocar**, another local firm (905 Main St. Camb.), does not rent to under 21s and charges differently: \$6 a day and 9 cents a mile, but they pay for the gas which is not the case at Locust. Their insurance rate is \$2 for those under 25 and 300 deductible free if you're over 25. They also have a 50 mile per day minimum. On the other hand, their \$2 insurance rate is for a \$300 deductible policy. **Avis**, **Hertz** and **National** will charge you considerably more, but you can leave the car at a distant point. Try the Yellow Pages for more rental firms. In general, the local ones will be the cheap ones.

Long Distance Travel

With its large transient population, one would expect Boston to have good transportation facilities. There are two bus terminals, three railway stations, and an international airport. All can be reached by public transportation.

Driving

If you have the time and the machine, the best way to go somewhere is to drive, especially if you want to see the country in between. The Interstate Highway system has connections to Boston, and there are plenty of lesser roads. Once you have the car and have paid the insurance, driving is the cheapest way to travel. Gas stations will provide good maps.

Riders

If you are going out of town, you may be able to find someone going the same way to share driving or expenses, and to provide company on long trips. Check the APO ride board in the lobby of building 7, bulletin boards and want ads, especially in *Tech Talk*. If you have no wheels and want a ride, try the same places.

If you want to make a long-distance trip in a car, try one of the auto delivery services listed in the Yellow Pages. They have cars that need to be taken to many parts of the country and will pay your expenses if you drive for them.

Walk with light.

— traffic sign.

Buses

There are only two bus terminals in Boston. Continental Trailways is at 10 Park Square (482-6620) and Greyhound is at 10 St. James Ave., just off Arlington Street (423-5810); the stations are located close together near the Arlington St. MBTA station. All other bus lines use one or the other of these terminals. If you don't know which company you want, call Greyhound or Trailways and tell them where you want to go; they will explain which company serves your destination. Then call the company — there may only be one small line serving a particular locality. Bus lines will take you almost anywhere in the continent, and they are the cheapest form of public transportation on most routes. Don't give up trying to call Greyhound. You may think that they forgot you when they put you on hold, but generally someone will answer if you wait five minutes or so.

Railroads

Service to North Station (227-5070), subsidized by the MBTA, runs to the North Shore and other points close to Boston. South Station and Back Bay Station (482-6800) have Amtrak trains to New York and Washington, as well as Penn Central commuter trains to the southern and western suburbs. The turbine-powered train to New York is interesting but costs extra, while the regular fare is competitive with buses. The electric Metroliners from New York to Washington are worth traveling, and connect with services from Boston.

Airlines

Logan Airport (Massachusetts Port Authority, 567-5400) is the eighth busiest airport in the world, handling commercial flights to everywhere in the US and many foreign cities. You can call the airlines day or night for reservations and information. TCA has some schedules available (4th floor of the Student Center).

Travel time to Logan runs about an hour by MBTA (though it can be less) or half hour to two hours by cab, depending on traffic conditions. Avoid the rush hour if possible.

Note: If you are flying a long distance and have to make a connection in New York City, make sure that you go to the airport that has the desired flight. Unlike other cities, New York has three separate airports which are quite far apart, and it is expensive to get from one to another.

Travel Agents

There are often special tours and charter flights around vacation times; check the Institute papers, kiosks and bulletin boards. They can save you substantial amounts of money if they fit your needs. Tech Student Travel, located in the TCA Office (W20-450, x3-3544)

on the fourth floor of the Student Center, organizes some discount flights at the end of semesters, and close to holidays.

Heritage Travel (x3-7961) will deliver tickets to MIT offices, and their Kendall Square office is easily reached. Also, TCA (W20-450, x3-4885) will order tickets and have them available for pickup.

Note: If you intend to travel by air during the holiday seasons try to make reservations as far in advance as possible. The planes fill up fast, especially before Christmas.

Groups wishing to fly should deal directly with the airlines, or arrange a charter flight (**Caution:** There are quite a few disreputable firms in the charter flight business; check around before signing any contracts.)

The fact that it is possible to push a pea up a mountain with your nose does not mean that this is a sensible way of getting it there.

— Christopher Strachey

Wondering where to shop?

Check the advertisements in

The Tech

for help with all your personal needs.

LIFECYCLE

JAPAN'S FINEST
BIKES SINCE 1899



QUALITY
BICYCLES AND
ACCESSORIES

1005 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE

354-8595



Shopping

Remarks

Boston is a seaport, a great metropolis, and has an international airport. Consequently, you can buy almost anything here, and if not, then whatever is missing can be sent from New York (which certainly has everything) in short order. However Boston has the dubious distinction of having the *highest* cost of living in the Continental US. Therein lie your troubles.

We don't claim our listings here are complete but we do hope they're accurate. Some of the things we cover sketchily or not at all include candles, sandals, electronic components, macrobiotic foods, plexiglass, calculators, bagels, eyeglasses, potted plants, and leather goods. We are also looking for more info on clothing, waterbeds, hardware, department stores, and drugstores. If you think something should be added or deleted in next year's edition, don't hesitate to send in a feedback sheet or join the staff to work on it.

Shopping Hints

The key to getting the most for your money lies in being an informed shopper, careful in purchasing from the best outlets and alert for sales and clearances. Check the papers periodically, and when making major purchases be sure to check out the market for what you want to buy. Use the Yellow Pages and a phone to inquire about selection, prices and stock; it saves a lot of time and effort.

The worst time of the year to make major purchases is between Thanksgiving and Christmas; the best times are January and July, when major clearances take place, before inventories. For clothes, the best times are the ends of seasons, when the stores are trying to clear out merchandise to make room for new stock. Even so, you will often have to pay high prices for certain items. However, if you exercise a little intelligence in your purchasing patterns, you can save enough on other items to keep your general budget within reasonable limits.

The most important thing to remember about shopping is that you get what you pay for. Cheap items are not made as well as the more expensive ones, and wear out faster; in the long run, they may not be cheaper at all. You can get the most for your money by shopping the sales at the more expensive stores and by buying things like

records, appliances and other name-brand items at one of the numerous discount stores in the area.

Ask your parents not to buy anything for you without asking you first whether it's needed or not. Often you can buy anything you need here and save mailing costs.

Shopping Districts

There are shops all over the Boston area, but for the shopper's convenience and due to zoning, they tend to cluster together. In Boston, the department store district is found downtown on Washington St., and the smart clothes and specialty shops line Boylston, Newbury, and Charles Sts. Harvard and Central Squares in Cambridge, and Coolidge Corner in Brookline are important centers for smaller stores. But shops can be found in the backlands of Cambridge, as well as in the many surrounding suburbs.

The downtown stores are open from 9:30am to 6pm, except Monday and Wednesday, when they stay open until 8:30pm.

The Harvard Square and Back Bay stores tend to display high quality, but expensive merchandise. A good deal of the price you pay goes for the high overhead costs of maintaining a good-looking store in an expensive neighborhood. But these stores are usually the first to offer new items, and are often the only places where some items can be bought. Also, small low-priced shops are occasionally located between the high-priced ones.

Central Square is quite a bit cheaper and less pretentious. Here, the merchants are generally helpful and the goods are reasonable. You can easily make a good deal.

Coolidge Corner shops are midway between Harvard and Central Square in prices and quality. Parking spaces are much easier to find here than in the preceding areas.

There are also numerous shopping centers located along Routes 9 and 128 which offer branches of Boston's downtown stores, dime stores, drugstores, and gift shops. The Burlington Mall, Natick Mall, North Shore and South Shore shopping centers are the largest. Although far from MIT, they may not be far from where you live, and they offer the convenience of one-stop shopping and easily available parking space.

Credit Cards

Following the national trend toward cashless purchasing, many stores now accept (or issue) various kinds of credit cards. There are several general credit cards floating around, such as Master Charge and Bank Americard, which are pretty useful. There are many more

specialized credit cards too, such as those issued by Jordan Marsh or Filene's, CAP cards (watered-down Master Charge cards), and Coop cards. The latter are not as versatile nor as imposing as the preceding, but they are less troublesome if lost (see following paragraph) and easier to obtain.

Remember that when using these cards, you have to pay the full amount of purchases charged each month, or pay a 1½% monthly (18% yearly) finance charge on your outstanding balance. Merchants must pay a percentage of each charged purchase as a service charge to the company issuing the credit card, so if you're paying cash for an expensive item at a store which accepts credit cards, ask the merchant for a cash discount. After all, you're saving him the service charge.

Along with credit cards have come credit card thieves, who are expert at changing the signatures and even the photographs on a card, and running up tremendous bills with it. Most credit cards carry a liability limit of \$50 or possibly nothing, but the trouble and inconvenience associated with forged charges and getting a new card make it worthwhile to keep careful watch on your credit cards.

Note: After you report the loss of a credit card to the bank, you cannot be charged for purchases made on it, even below the liability limit, so as soon as you discover one missing, report it. Also be careful to check out your liability commitments for each credit card you have, and if the limit is unacceptably high or non-existent, get some insurance on your cards (available at most banks). It's cheap and very worthwhile.

The Coop

The Coop (pronounced "coop" as in chicken) has stores at Harvard Square, at the MIT Student Center, and elsewhere. It is a department store which specializes in books and clothing, and is ostensibly operated for the benefit of its members. If you are a Coop member (and almost everyone here is), a percentage (between 2 and 6% in recent years) of your purchase expenditures refunded in October of the following year. The rebate for charge purchases is the same as that for cash. **Note:** Cash is much quicker for small purchases.

Newcomers: Coop membership costs \$1, entitles you to a rebate, and qualifies you for charging privileges. Go to the Customer Service desk at the back of the store to pick up an application form.

Under new management, the Coop is gradually improving. Last year the rebate rate was 6%. More frequent record sales, groceries in the Lobby Shop, and lower-priced clothes have all been introduced in response to student suggestions. Other innovations include weekly open-air sales (in nice weather), and a larger poster department.

The Coop has cooperative arrangements with the following services; purchases made here by members can be charged on a Coop card and apply toward the member's rebate.

Chester A. Baker Pharmacy — (1358MassAveCambridge, Holyoke Center, HarvardSq; 29MassAvBoston, 536-2300)

Medical Center Pharmacy and Surgical Supply — (319LongwoodAv Brookline, 566-1414)

Sona of India — (49PalmerStCambridge, 868-7855) Gifts, jewelry, and handicrafts.

The object of the Technology Store is to reduce the cost of living at Technology. It exists only for that purpose... [Last year, the dividends] amounted to over \$133,200 — this at the rate of 10% on charge purchases, and 12% on cash.

— MIT Handbook, 1943

Department Stores

The two largest department stores in the Boston area are **Filene's** (426WashingtonStBoston, 426-3800) and **Jordan Marsh** (across the street at 450Washington, 221-3131). Filene's is somewhat more fashion-minded than JM, but not as big (that would be difficult as JM is the largest in New England). Both are moderately priced. Another downtown store is **Gilchrist's** (417Washington, 542-9700). If you want good old **Woolworth's**, the largest one in the world (!) is downtown (350WashingtonSt, also CentralSq, Cambridge). For the downtown stores, get off at the Washington Street MBTA Station. All the above stores have suburban branches; check the Yellow Pages for details.

Touraine (38BrattleCambridge; 32HarvardBrookline, 848-3960) has a smaller selection than its downtown competitors, and isn't as bustling. **R.H. Stearns** (140TremontStBoston, 482-0160) is a moderate-to-high-priced, women-oriented department store.

Sears (1015MassAvCambridge, near Porter Square, 868-7050) is not as inexpensive as one might expect, but the quality is there (they often sell first-class merchandise under the Sears house label). There is a catalog order warehouse store (201BrooklineAvBoston, 536-7350), but Sears is very tight-fisted with copies of its catalogs. There are also numerous Sears in the suburbs; check the telephone directory.

Lechmere Sales (81FirstStCambridge, 491-2000) is Boston's version of a discount store.

Appliances

You should normally get some advice from some knowledgeable

person or organization before making major purchases in electrical appliances. The *Buying Guide Issue of Consumer Reports*, a book which is a summary of the magazine *Consumer Reports*, is available from the Coop or any bookstore for a small price, and provides pretty good comparative test results on various items. The magazine itself is also useful, though it may sometimes be hard to find articles regarding the product you are thinking of buying.

Lechmere Sales in East Cambridge offers across-the-board discounts on all sorts of items. Other good places are **Luggage Distributors** (333 Washington St Boston), **Commonwealth Builders Supply Inc.** (1151 Comm Av Boston), **National Sales Company** (2085 Mass Av Cambridge), and **Sears**. The **Jordan Marsh** warehouse has monthly sales; watch the newspaper ads.

Wherever you shop, find out if students get discount rates. They often do, but you won't get them unless you ask for them.

Note: American electrical equipment is made for 110-120 volts at 60 cycles per second. Such equipment cannot be used in other parts of the world where the electrical characteristics (voltage, frequency) are different, without expensive modifying equipment, and sometimes not at all. So be careful about taking your equipment out of the country. The same holds for much foreign electrical equipment brought here, from electric razors on up.

If everything else fails try reading the instructions.

Books

Textbooks

Textbooks can almost always be found new at the **Tech Coop**. However, if you want to save money, check around for used texts. First, try people you know who have taken the subject that you want the book for. After that try the **APO Book Drive** (held at the beginning of the fall and spring terms; you can buy or sell books there), the **TCA Book Exchange** (all year round; you can buy or sell your books), or check the bulletin boards for ads by people who want to sell a few books, especially after the end of a term. If you are really energetic (and particularly if you are looking for something that might be a text used at Harvard, e.g. humanities), check the **Harvard Book Store** and **The Bookcase** near Harvard Square. The Tech Coop occasionally (but not often) has a few used texts.

New Books

Harvard Coop — (1400 Mass Av Cambridge, Harvard Sq) Large selection of everything.

Harvard Bookstore — (1248 Mass Av Cambridge, Harvard Sq) Large selection of paperbacks, some hardbounds, many used texts, many

used paperbacks in the **Annex** on Plympton St.

Phillips Brentano's — (7HolyokeStCambridge, HarvardSq) Moderate selection of paperbacks, good selection of hardbounds.

Paperback Booksmith — (37ABrattleSt, HarvardSq; in KenmoreSq; 751BolystonStBoston) Moderate selection of paperbacks, open late. Not really worth it unless you are a compulsive browser.

Reading International — (47BrattleSt, HarvardSq) Good selection of paperbacks.

Lauriat's — (30FranklinStBoston) Good selection of hardbounds, moderate number of paperbacks, some used books.

Used Books

The Bookcase — (42ChurchStCambridge, HarvardSq) Huge selection of used paperbacks and texts.

Pangloss Book Store — (1284MassAvCambridge, HarvardSq) Lots of used hardbounds, with large bargain tables downstairs.

Starr Book Shop — (29PlymptonStCambridge) Great selection of used hardbounds.

Starr Book Co. — (37KingstonStBoston) Great selection of used hardbounds, reasonably priced. Highly recommended.

Goodspeed's — (2MilkStBoston, 8BeaconStBoston) Good bargain tables; otherwise overpriced.

Brattle Book Shop — (5WestStBoston) A used-book lover's heaven. Over 350,000 books filling four floors. Highly recommended. Just visiting it is an experience. If George Gloss doesn't have it, it probably wasn't published.

See also: **Harvard Bookstore** and **Lauriat's** under **New Books**.

Specialty Shops

Grolier — (6PlymptonStCambridge, HarvardSq) Poetry

Schoenhof's — (1280MassAvCambridge, HarvardSq) Foreign books, prints.

Thomas More — (6HolyokeStCambridge, HarvardSq) Harvard Press books.

Grateful Union — (1134 MassAvCambridge, HarvardSq) Bookstore equivalent of a head shop.

Harvard Press — (135MassAvCamb, HarvardSq) Harvard Press books.

I find that a great part of the information I have was acquired by looking up something and finding something else on the way.

— Franklin P. Adams

Building Supplies

There are several lumber yards in this area, including **Somerville Lumber** (779McGrathHghwySomerville, 623-2800) which delivers free for sizeable purchases, and **Sterritt Lumber** (50AlbanySt Cambridge, across the railway lines from the Institute power plant, 547-0040), which delivers for a \$3 charge, or free for orders of more than \$50. Sterritt is the only lumber yard within walking (and carrying) distance of MIT, and it is *expensive*. Lumber prices seem to fall exponentially with increasing distance from MIT, and prices in the suburbs may run as low as one-sixth the levels in Cambridge. If you're building something large, it may even pay for you to rent a truck for transport.

Simpson Inc. (300SidneyStCambridge, 547-8921) is a convenient source of bricks and cinder blocks as well as other materials.

Clothing

You can buy virtually any article of clothing in the Boston area, and if you're willing to pay, you can have things custom-made (especially footwear). The following listings give a few general hints on how to go about stocking your wardrobe.

Boston's better clothing stores are along Boylston St. from the Prudential Center to the Public Gardens. Women's apparel can be found in **Bonwit Teller** (in what was an MIT building many years ago), **Sak's Fifth Avenue**, **Lord and Taylor**, and some of the smaller shops on Boylston and Newbury Streets. Men's stores include **Brooks Brothers** on Newbury St. and **Louis** of Boylston Street for elegant clothing.

Clothes are sold at the large department stores downtown, including **Filene's**, **Jordan Marsh**, **Gilchrist's**, and **Kennedy's**. Filene's is famous for its bargain basement, where things get sent after not being sold in the store upstairs, or elsewhere. Every week, the price is reduced by a quarter of the original price (they're given away after a month). The items sold here are often irregulars and seconds (merchandise defective in some way, often so minor you would never notice it). On busy shopping days, the crowds resemble a medium-sized riot, and inhibitions disappear as people try things on in the aisles. It's worth visiting, if only for the laughs.

If you shop there, be careful that what you buy isn't beyond repair, such as pants missing a zipper or something like that. Sales on a few items are final. **Note:** Jordan Marsh also has a bargain basement, though it is not nearly as rowdy as Filene's.

The shops on Charles St. at the foot of Beacon Hill, and those near Harvard Square offer far out styles. Sports and work clothes, along with Levis and pea jackets are available at the many army-navy stores dotting the landscape (cheap, but watch out for poor quality).

Sears has a surplus clothing store in Boston (401ParkDr, near the Fenway Park) and the department store in Cambridge also sells clothes. Good buys on children's clothing can be found at **Gilchrist's** (also near Porter Square in Cambridge).

The **Harvard Coop** has stores at Harvard Square and MIT which sell clothing and much else. Clothing quality is generally very good, and the prices are correspondingly high. The Coop also has low-priced lines, but as elsewhere, make sure you don't get stuck with something shoddy.

Garments of righteousness never go out of style.

—Salvation Army Bulletin Board

Electronics

Undoubtedly the most interesting local electronics supply store is **Eli Heffron and Sons** (329ElmStCambridge). They have a constantly-changing inventory of surplus devices, parts, components and junk, all at low prices. Bargaining is in order on the more expensive items.

If you want something which is more likely to work and to meet specs, you can go to **DeMambro's** (1095CommAvBrighton, 787-1200), **Lafayette Radio Electronics** (584CommAvBoston, 267-8900), or **Radio Shack** (730CommAvBoston, 734-5855).

Man is the only asynchronous computer that can be mass produced by unskilled labor.

— door in 6.711 lab

Fabrics

For those who have a knack for decorating themselves or their homes with cloth, there is a wide variety of patterns and textures available in this vicinity.

One of the largest and best, though not necessarily cheapest places to buy fabrics is **General Textile** (47TemplePlaceBoston, in the shopping district downtown, 426-9830). They have a large selection taking up four floors, and will order some things for you if they don't have them on hand. Other good places to start are the **Fabrications** shops (44BrattleStCambridge, 864-1418) and **Pins N' Needles** (493MassAvCambridge, CentralSq, 868-6333). Major department stores, including **Sears**, also have yard goods departments, and fabrics are also available at **Singer Sewing Centers** all over the metropolitan area, the nearest one to MIT being in Central Square in Cambridge.

You can buy fabric at wholesale prices down in the fabric district, which is near Chinatown, but you should know what you're doing if you shop there. The fabrics are neither shrunk nor sponged, and have to be steam-pressed before you can start to sew.

For unusual, but expensive fabric try the Marimekko designs which are carried by **Design Research** (48BrattleStCambridge, 868-8700).

Food

Other than housing (on which there is a separate section in this book), food is likely to be your biggest expense. Food is quite costly in Boston, even in the largest supermarkets, but there are some ways to get around the high prices. A few are listed below; you can find others by asking about the best places to buy things.

Supermarkets

There are five big chain supermarkets in the area: **Stop and Shop**, **Star Market**, **Purity Supreme**, **First National**, and **A&P**. Competition among them is keen, and if you live near several of them, you should consult the newspapers for the weekly specials. An unusual feature is that different stores will have better prices on different items, without any discernable rhyme or reason. The specific items which are most worthwhile vary; if you want to cut costs you should be attuned to the likelihood that the supermarket down the road will sometimes sell meat more cheaply than the one across the street, though vegetable prices may be better at the latter. Stop and Shop, Star Market, and Purity Supreme have the advantage of staying open until 11 or midnight on weekdays and Saturdays. Certain Stop and Shop stores have a delivery service (the one on Memorial Drive doesn't) and Star Market delivers but not to Cambridge. Most chain stores will cash personal or payroll checks once you get a courtesy card from their customer service desks, a process which takes about a week. There is often a trivial charge (ten or 15 cents per check) for this service. Stores have different limits on Personal checks they will cash, the average being about \$35, not more than once a week. The limit on paychecks often runs quite a bit higher.

In addition to the chain stores are a multitude of other supermarkets both large and small. Especially at the smaller ones, quality tends to run a bit higher, but this additional quality is reflected in the prices. Some of the Smaller supermarkets are partially specialty stores for certain kinds of food (see **Foreign Foods** below), and offer better selections in certain areas. For instance, **Savenor's** (92KirklandSt Cambridge) includes butcher's and liquor departments which are far above average for supermarkets, and has a generally larger selection of gourmet foods.

Numerous small grocery stores are distributed thickly throughout all residential areas. They are often higher-priced than big stores,

though sometimes not. The service and quality start at adequate and can build impressively as you get to know the owners. Some stay open until odd hours (11pm or even later) and some are open on Sundays. Quite a few of them deliver on telephone orders, a useful feature for dormitory groups and large apartments.

MIT is unique among Boston colleges by being in the center of a mercantile wilderness. The nearest grocery store is **Mahlowitz Market** (782MainStCambridge, corner of Main and Windsor Streets, behind the D-Labs, 864-7777) a small self-service store which takes telephone orders (\$5 minimum, 75 cents delivery charge, no delivery charge for MIT dormitories) and has some Kosher food. The next nearest food stores are **Purity Supreme** in Central Square and **Stop and Shop** at the Charles River Plaza or near the BU Bridge.

Open-Air Market

There is an open-air market in the Dock Square area of Boston, next to the Haymarket MBTA station and immediately north of Faneuil Hall. A few isolated merchants operate there all week (except Sunday). Friday and Saturday, the place is jammed with people working food booths and the meat markets on Blackstone St. Fruits and vegetables direct from the train station and wholesale houses in Chelsea can be bought there very cheaply, but a few words of caution in order.

1. Prices vary from booth to booth. This can be done with general impunity because the general rush makes moving from place to place extremely difficult, so comparison shopping is a tough job. In general, the booths on the fringes of the area will have slightly higher prices because they can count on receiving business from those not hardy enough to wade into the general fray, or those people who are in a hurry.

2. Quality can be wonderful, as will become obvious when you see the beautiful displays of fruit and vegetables in the front of every cart. However the normal pattern is for the merchant to pick *your* items from a big box or bag (or the back of the display), which does not necessarily contain food as good as that which is on display. So watch carefully and don't let him fill up your bag without seeing what's going in there. If you're willing to face his wrath, tell the merchant to take from the front of the pile; fishwives get a lot of flak but often come out with the best merchandise.

3. There are wholesale-retail meat stores in the buildings alongside the market, in Quincy Market and around Faneuil Hall, which sell things at very low prices. But don't have unreasonable expectations; the things selling for 49 cents a pound are *not* filet mignon. Once you build up a relationship with some of the butchers, you can get excellent bargains, but until then you should watch what you're

getting very carefully. If you want good meat you'll have to pay for it, though not nearly as much as at a supermarket.

4. There are also grocery, cheese, leathercraft and other stores around the area. Check them out; the cheese store especially is a wonderful place to buy cheeses of all sorts at low prices. It's at 72 Blackstone Street.

5. Watch your wallet or pocketbook. Pickpockets love crowds and are out in force on Fridays and Saturdays.

6. The market is open from 6 to 6 during the fall and winter, though only on Fridays and Saturdays. During the summer the hours get somewhat longer. The above hours are the official ones; merchants who haven't sold out by 6 sometimes hang on until 9, unless the weather is very bad. Prices get lower as closing hour approaches, but the advantage of shopping late is dubious since the merchandise is often poorer and has already been sitting out there for as much as 12 hours.

In general, the open-air market offers prices at about half those of supermarkets, and is a very entertaining way to shop. If you can spare the time and effort, you should certainly get over there at least once to sample this hold-over from colonial times.

Cooperatives

Cooperatives have been springing up all over the area. The basic idea is that a group of people can pool their food orders and buy things wholesale in order to cut costs. They are the only way to get prices comparable to (and often lower than) the open-air market, and help promote cooperation among people living near each other. Many of the larger cooperatives are block cooperatives, though there are some that are larger still, and some that operate out of churches or community centers. Ask around among your neighbors if you want to get into one.

There are two disadvantages to cooperatives. They only offer staple items; you can't buy exotic things unless you buy a lot. Also, you may have to take your place in a schedule for delivering or distributing food. However, the advantages of cooperatives far outweigh these basically trivial considerations.

Note: The IFC purchasing office in W20-413 is essentially a food cooperative, albeit one with a limited, well-defined clientele.

Foreign and Specialized Food

There are food markets in Boston catering to essentially every variety of ethnic, religious and socio-political tastes. The following descriptions provide a brief introduction to the facilities available.

Spices and herbs can be found at various locations in the regular supermarkets (such as Savenor's; see above) in the several foreign food stores, and at the nature and organic food stores. Two examples of the latter are **Attar** (31PutnamAvCambridge) and **The Corners of the Mouth** (236 HampshireStCambridge, Inman Sq). Also, there are established spice and herb stores such as **Cambridge Coffee, Tea, and Spice House** (CentralSqCambridge; 1759MassAvCambridge; 588CommAvBoston); 42CharlesStBoston) or **G.S. Cheney and Co.** (7UnionStBoston).

For Chinese foods, go to Chinatown in Boston. You'll find a complete selection of foods and spices, as well as cooking utensils. Japanese food is available from **Yoshinoya** on Prospect Street, just off Central Square. Two of the many Greek and Middle Eastern stores are **Samos' Market** (221BroadwayBoston, in the South End) and **Tripolis Fruit Store** (133HarvardAvAllston). For Italian specialties you can try **A. Baldini & Co.** (27PortlandStBoston) or just wander into the North End of Boston (immediately east of Government Center) or up Cambridge St. in Cambridge. **Cardullo's Delicatessen** (6BrattleStCambridge, Harvard Sq) has a good selection of Indian, Mexican, Scandinavian, Japanese and many European regional foods, but it is very expensive.

Cheeses are available from a variety of stores including the one mentioned above under the open-air market. The prices tend to run high. It is not unusual to pay \$2.50 a pound and up for really interesting cheeses. The best place to buy them are **The Cheese Shop** (102TremontStBoston), the open-air market, and the North End of Boston. The worst places to buy them are the fancy shops around Harvard Square and other *haute couture* areas; the price differential is quite large.

Organic and macrobiotic foods can be purchased at several stores set up specifically for that purpose. The nearest one to MIT is **Nature Food Store** (714MassAvCambridge, a block past Central Square). **Erewhon Trading Company** (342NewburyStBoston) has a large selection and reasonable prices. Another is the store attached to **The Corners of the Mouth**. Unlike several other types of stores which tend to cluster either close to or far from collegiate centers, these are pretty randomly distributed. If you want to find out more about them, ask friends who have been around. There are also macrobiotic restaurants; some of them are listed in the **Restaurant** section of the **Social Beaver**.

Kosher foods are available from several locations, most of them in Brookline. Ask at the Hillel Office (x3-2982) for specific information.

Fish can be bought at **Legal Sea Foods** (237HampshireStCambridge,

in Inman Square), which also boasts a seafood restaurant. Nobody knows why it's called *Legal* though most people seem to agree that is indeed legal. (Julia Child of French cooking fame buys her fish there). Fish can also be found in the North End of Boston, notably at **Guiffre's Fish Market** (50SalemStBoston).

Bakeries

Bakeries around Boston tend to clump together. Except for the Italian section around Cambridge St. they are either rare or non-existent in Cambridge. Exceptions are **Sage's Bakery Kitchen** (60ChurchStCambridge) and an organic bakery at the **Corners of the Mouth** (at Inman Square). In Boston, the bakeries again fall into ethnic groupings, the greatest concentrations occurring in the North End (Italian) and Brookline (Jewish). Most of the bakery bread consumed in Boston apparently comes from Dorchester, where there are several large bakeries. The suburbs are richer in bakeries than the inner city; check your nearest suburban center. For people around Arlington and Belmont, **Ohlin's Bakery** is a good one in Belmont Center (two branches).

Grocery stores normally carry bread from the nearest bakery, usually at small or non-existent mark-ups. This statement refers to bread baked nearby and usually the same day it is bought, as opposed to the Wonder Bread variety.

Some bakeries produce fancy pastries in addition to bread and rolls, others do not. There are several exclusively pastry shops in the North End which make excellent Italian concoctions. Restaurants such as **Jack and Marion's** in Brookline (Coolidge Corner) and **Ken's** (Copley Square) have good but expensive pastry departments.

A good place to buy bagels is **King Bagel Shop** (419HarvardSt Brookline) which is open 24 hours most days of the week. Also, the **24 Hour Coffeehouse** in the Student Center (2nd floor) sells bagels and doughnuts, delivered fresh daily.

Dairies

For dairy products, try **Kennedy's** or **Cumberland Farms**. They are reasonably widespread dairy chains which also have small grocery stores. Cumberland Farms is especially noteworthy, as most of its branches are open on Sunday.

Liquors, Beers and Wines

There are numerous liquor stores in the Boston area carrying the popular brands of beer and liquors along with some assortments of wine. Prices vary, but generally the larger stores have lower prices. However, this may not apply for your particular favorite beverage, so check around. Some grocery stores also sell alcoholic beverages, and most of the larger supermarkets do too, notably **Purity Supreme**

in Central Square and **Stop and Shop** near the BU Bridge.

In order to buy liquor in Massachusetts, you have to prove you're 18 (see **Law**). That regulation is randomly enforced, but things get noticeably tighter around election time.

The following stores either have convenient locations or above average selections and service. The list is not exhaustive and is somewhat dated, but it should be fairly reliable.

Berenson Liquor Markets — (70SummerStBoston, one block south of Filene's, 482-7272; 1024BeaconStBrookline, 277-7020; Prudential ConcourseBoston, 536-4515). Knowledgeable salespeople. Credit cards accepted.

Brookline Liquor Mart—(1354CommAvBrookline) Offers a good selection of wines with low prices and helpful salespeople. Credit cards accepted.

Cave Atlantique—(1675MassAvCambridge) Relatively new, sells imported wines. Not much else known about it.

Central Liquors—(694MassAv, in CentralSq, 492-5245) This small family-run place offers one of the best selections of wines in the area, plus many varieties of beer, both domestic and imported. Also featured are imported cheeses and authentic French bread, fresh daily. The proprietor is a really nice guy, and will talk to you for hours about Cambridge politics. Store hours 9:30am to 11:00pm Mon. thru Sat.

Harvard Provision Company—(94MountAuburnStCambridge, off Harvard Sq, 547-6684). Pretty good selection of all sorts of drinks. Free parking, free delivery, credit cards accepted. There is an ice machine outside operating 24 hours a day.

Harvard Wine and Liquor Co.—(CoolidgeCornerBrookline). A fine selection of wines. The proprietor is an old MIT grad with a thorough knowledge of wines, which he shares generously with bewildered novices. Credit cards accepted. The place is a headquarters for wine-lovers' organizations.

Macy's Hi-Grade Liquors—(193HarvardStAllston, 782-3250). Very good selection, free delivery with \$10 minimum orders.

Martignetti's—(1650Soldier'sFieldRoadExtensionBrighton, and other locations). The world's largest liquor store. A huge selection of anything ever fermented or distilled. Low prices. Free parking.

Savener's Liquor Mart—(100KirklandStCambridge, 547-7300). Good

selection and knowledgeable assistance. Credit card *not* accepted, *no delivery*. Part of the Savenor's Supermarket complex.

Wine Cellar—(922BeaconStBoston, 247-8100). A favorite among MIT students because of the low prices and free delivery. Let them know you are from MIT.

Soft Drinks

You can order Coke, Fresca, Sprite, Tab, Fanta, root beer, orange, ginger ale, and grape soda from the **Coca-Cola Bottling Company** just across the Charles River in Allston (782-9000). The minimum order for free delivery is 10 cases, not necessarily all the same beverages. Coke is available in 16oz. bottles and 10oz. bottles; the others are available only in 10oz. bottles. When ordering, make sure you mention that it is for a dorm or living group; they don't deliver to individuals.

University Distributing Co. delivers Cott soda (547-5542). They have many flavors, regular or diet. There is a minimum order for free delivery. They sell cases of 32oz. and 10 oz. bottles, and 16 oz. cans.

Pepsi-Cola and Mountain Dew (254-2400) can also be delivered, as well as Canada Dry (890-2200). Hires Root Beer, Dr. Pepper, R.C. Cola, and 7-Up (444-3100) deliver beverages in non-returnable bottles (though they are said to pay the Needham Dump to compensate partially).

For information on recycling beverage containers, see **Ecology** under **Special**.

Furniture

There is a tremendous turnover of furniture in the Boston area, especially at the beginning of the summer. If you go about it right, you can furnish an apartment quite cheaply. You can also be assured of being able to resell once you finish with it.

In addition to the very-present bulletin boards and want ads, the best place to check is the **Technology Matrons' Furniture Exchange**. It's located at 25 Windsor St in Cambridge (the back of one of the Draper buildings). It is open Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10am to 2pm. They buy and sell used furniture. Call x3-4293 for more information.

The department stores listed previously also have extensive selections of furniture, especially **Jordan Marsh**, which has eight huge floors of furniture and custom-made drapes and slip-covers. Other stores include **Cambridge Furniture Store** (438MassAvCambridge), **Filene's** warehouse (HighlandAvNeedham, off route 128), the **Fair Exchange** (19DunsterStCambridge), **Pray's Furniture Store** (22

BlakeStMedford) and **Don's Contract Sales** (259LowellStSomerville).

You can buy unfinished furniture cheap from **Sears, Circle Furniture Store**, and **General Builder's Supply** (135HarvardStCambridge), among other places. For raw lumber see **Building Supplies**.

Furniture can be rented from several stores, although it's quite expensive. They include **Apartment Furniture Leasing Co.** (1045MassAvCambridge), **Fournier Furniture Renting** (10UplandStCambridge), **Aaron Furniture Renting** (640CentreStJamaicaPlain) and **Abby Furniture Renting Co.** (2GreenStJamaicaPlain). For more information, inquire at the Community Housing Service.

In the Yellow Pages, check the listings under Furniture, Furniture renting and Furniture-Used. *Avoid* stores that specialize in package rooms, use high pressure sales tactics or have contracts including hidden costs. In general, remember that it may be necessary to rent a truck or trailer to get your furniture home, or to pay for delivery; figure these charges in your total costs.

Waterbeds

A boom in waterbeds is sweeping Boston, if nowhere else. There are now at least a dozen stores in the Boston area selling waterbeds, with tremendous variations in prices, quality and service. A few words about waterbeds: First, they are heavy; don't put a full waterbed where you would be afraid to put a Volkswagen. Second, they may require special heating units for the winter, especially if your apartment sometimes gets chilly. Third, they're wonderful; everyone should try one at least once.

Hardware

There are hardware stores all over the Boston area, with industrialized Cambridge having more than its share. We shall satisfy ourselves with a few listings.

Bay Paint & Supply Company—(988MassAvCambridge, 876-6132) Excellent service. Will usually take the time to teach you how to use what you buy there.

Dickson Bros. Hardware—(26BrattleStCambridge, 876-6760) Good selection, reasonable prices, courteous and helpful service. Free delivery.

General Hardware and Supply—(443MassAvCambridge) has excellent selection and friendly staff.

Pill Hardware, Inc.—(743MassAvCambridge, 876-8310) Very good selection, knowledgeable assistance.

In addition, **Central Hardware and Tool Rental Co.** has an impressive selection and true to its name, rents various tools and equipment. Watch out though; the proprietor is grumpy.

Late-Night Shopping

This section is written for those of you who prowl the streets late at night in search of something to buy. It does not include all-night restaurants; that section is covered in the **Social Beaver**.

Phillips Drug Co.—(155 Charles St Boston, just across the Longfellow Bridge) Drugs, newspapers, some food, some other items. Always open.

Gnomon Copy—(1304 Mass Av Cambridge) Xeroxing, photo-offset, open 'til 1am; (319 Mass Av Cambridge) open 'til midnight.

Star Market—(Prudential Center Boston) Supermarket, closes at midnight.

Stop and Shop—(Mem Dr, past BU Bridge) Supermarket, open 'til 11.

Purity Supreme—(Central Sq Cambridge) Another supermarket open 'til 11.

Paperback Booksmith—(37 Brattle St Cambridge, Harvard Sq) Books. Open 'til 1am, on Fridays and Saturdays 'til 2am.

Eaton's—(1956 Beacon St, at Cleveland Circle) Newspapers, food, tobacco. Closes at 3:30am.

Quick Shop—(4 College Av Somerville, Davis Sq) Miscellaneous supplies, food, hardware, has almost anything you might want at 3 in the morning. Always open.

Store 24—(1717 Boylston St Boston, Kenmore Sq) Open 24 hours a day. Similar to Quick Shop.

Minuteman Radio—(30 Boylston St Cambridge, Harvard Sq) Records, tapes, books. Open until 1am.

Commonwealth and Granby Gulf Service Station—(605 Comm Av Boston, near BU) Always open.

Takis Shell Service Station—(Mass Av at Main St Cambridge) Almost always open.

Outing Supplies

The best two places to buy camping equipment and supplies are **Eastern Mountain Sports** (1041 Comm Av Brighton, 254-4250) and **Climbers Corner** (55 River St Cambridge, 876-6270). Because of its

size, EMS tends to be cheaper. **Hilton's Tent City** sells only poor-to-mediocre equipment at high prices. **Wilderness House** is not too great, and a long distance away. Other places such as **Central Surplus** and **Great Eastern Surplus** are cheap, but watch the quality. EMS has an annual spring sale at which you can get new and used equipment for 40-50% off. Watch the newspaper for advertising of this and other sales.

The **MIT Outing Club** occasionally runs 20% off buying sales and 40% off sleeping bag sales. Check the Club bulletin board in Building 3 for announcements. If you want advice on equipment they'll be glad to help; stop by their office (W20-461, x3-2988), Mondays or Thursdays between 5 and 6pm.

Pets

If you want to buy a pet (such as a dog or cat) or maybe even get one for free, check the classified ads in the local papers, especially *The Boston Phoenix/BAD* or *The Real Paper*. You may also use the *Globe* or the *Herald American*, but their advertisers usually want money for the animals. They are, however, a better place to look if you want a pedigreed animal.

The local chapter of "Friends of the Earth" will sometimes pay for the expenses of having an animal castrated or spayed. This must be arranged with you, them, and your veterinarian.

Photo Equipment

Photography is a popular mania (hobby) among MIT people. You can normally find what you need at the camera stores in Harvard Square, **Kenmore Camera**, and **University Camera** near Kenmore Square, and **Wolf and Smith** in Central Square. Make sure that you don't buy last year's camera at this year's prices. You can obtain professional photo supplies from **Copley Professional Sales** (333 NewburyStBoston, 267-9838), **Crimson Technical Sales** (152Smith StCambridge, 868-5150). Cameras sometimes undergo drastic price reductions so watch for sales. You can try the **Tech Coop** camera department, but it is not in a class with firms mentioned above. For further information, consult your local photography hacker, or try calling the **Technique** photography staff (W20-457, x3-2986).

Calculators

These can be bought or ordered at the Coop. However, if you need one quickly, it's not worth waiting for an order to come in. Try a department or appliance store or a store specializing in calculators. This is a relatively new field — check a few places before buying.

Random Items

Buttons

Campaign and promotional buttons can be made on 2-3 days notice by **Universal Badge Co.** (27KingstonStBoston, 423-3395, open 24

hours a day). Prices are about \$25 for 100 (minimum order) and \$72/1000, plus \$10 for special emblems or designs. There are other companies, too; check "Badges" in the Yellow Pages.

Chess Supplies

The **Boston Chess Studio**—(335NewburyStBoston, 267-4077) reputedly has good supplies and helpful clerks.

Florists

One of the best places to get flowers, though it will not do any arranging for you, is **Dock Square Florist** at Dock Square in Boston, just south of the open-air market. You can also get fruits here occasionally. It is open almost all of the time. You can also get cheap and good flowers at the Park Street MBTA Station Florist.

Central Florist in Central Square is friendly and inexpensive. **Galgay the Florist**, further up Mass. Ave., is fancier and more expensive.

Knives and Swords

If you crave an interesting piece of cutlery, or simply a good carving knife, **Stoddard's** at Temple Place in Boston is the place to go. Also, try **Market Grinding Service** (70NewburySqRoxbury).

Music Supplies

The largest seller of sheet music is **Carl Fisher** (156BoylstonSt Boston), which also boasts a fine selection of instruments at its subsidiary, **Beacon Musical Instrument Company** (at the same location). Fine woodwinds and most other instruments can be found at **Rayburn's** (263HuntingtonAvBoston). Other music stores abound, ranging from specialty outlets in Boston to Central Square pawnshops. You can sometimes pick up a very good buy in one of the nearby antique shops, which rather than selling antiques *per se*, merely peddle used materials from estates and clearances. But be prepared to judge both the intrinsic value of an item and how much time and effort it would take to restore it. Some antique dealers are very knowledgeable in this regard, but most are just clerks.

Plants.

You can get inexpensive plants at the **Technology Matrons' Plant Sale** every fall in the Building 10 lobby. Watch for announcements on bulletin boards and in *Tech Talk*. **Lexington Gardens** (93 Hancock StLexington) also has a good selection of plants. Or try **Stop and Shop** (MemDr, just past the BU Bridge).

Stamps and Coins

Boston has a concentration of dealers around Bromfield St. Also try **Jack Molesworth** on School St. and **S.L. Stone's** on Washington St., both in Boston. One of the friendlier ones is **J.J. Teaparty** on Bromfield St.

Records

There are several stores with large record selections nearby. The **Coop** in Harvard Square has a tremendous collection of music ranging from classical to acid rock at very competitive prices, and the **MIT Coop** isn't far behind. **Minuteman Radio** and **Discount Records** in Kenmore or Harvard Squares, offer similarly good collections, though not quite as large as the Coop. **Lechmere Sales** in East Cambridge and **Jordan Marsh** downtown have good selections at reasonable prices and occasional sales when prices hit rock bottom.

Music City in Kenmore Square has a very good selection of pop and rock records and tape cassettes. The same applies to **Cheap Thrills and Music City** on Mass. Ave. in Cambridge between Central and Harvard Squares (part of the Orson Welles complex), the **Music Factory** in Central Square and several other new stores. New record stores are constantly being opened, so check around your neighborhood from time to time.

Stereo Equipment

The market for stereo equipment around this area is tremendous. The number and variety of dealers and systems makes this field a jungle for those not expert at putting a system together out of random parts. Fortunately, MIT has more than its share of such experts, partly due to the high technical ability of some of the people here. Once you decide what you want, get a friend who knows something to help you choose parts for your system. The people at the better dealers are quite knowledgeable, and ready to help.

Some stereo equipment is fair-traded, meaning that there is one price for all dealers and discounts from that price are either rare, or nonexistent. Fair-trade or not, dealers compete keenly by offering lower prices, good advice, better service.

MIT people have found that **Tech HiFi** across the Armory and at other locations, **Audio Lab** at Harvard Sq., and **Wolf and Smith** at Central Square give the best prices. However, if you've picked up a fantastic deal from **KLH** in East Cambridge or **LaFayette Radio Electronics** (584CommAvBoston, 267-8900) or any of the many other companies and dealers around, don't be too doctrinaire. If you have the time, patience and interest you might want to build a **Heathkit** component and save money (a local distributor is at Wellesley, Mass.). Consult your local electronics jock.

The most difficult thing in the world is to know how to do a thing and to watch someone else doing it wrong, without comment.

— T. H. White

Shoes

Boston is in the middle of a shoe manufacturing area being smothered by a flood of imports. It has a large number of shoe

stores, including some factory outlets which generally sell at lower prices than regular retail stores. In addition, there are several custom sandal stores which will make sandals designed specifically for you at reasonable prices:

The First Settler Workshop—(118 Blackstone St Boston, 523-6017) A very good leather store hidden off the beaten path. If they don't have what you want, they'll make it for you.

Tisdell's Sandal Shop—(1160 Mass Av Cambridge, between Putnam Circle and Harvard Sq, 491-9796).

Also if you wish to make your own footgear, there are several wholesale/retail leather companies near South Station in Boston which are quite helpful. Charles Street in Boston also swarms with retail leather stores. This way is the cheapest method of getting shoes, but it takes some ingenuity and work.

Originality is the art of concealing your sources.

— Franklin P. Jones

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The Social Beaver

Remarks

This section is a *partial* guide to the facilities available for enjoying yourself in and around Boston. You will find it rather subjective in its evaluations, due to the nature of the material under discussion (e.g. restaurants) and the many individual personalities who supplied material for this edition.

The section is not entirely self-consistent, precisely because so many people have contributed material, some of them several years ago in preceding issues of the *Social Beaver*. Therefore don't be disturbed if your evaluation of any individual facility disagrees with ours. Send us feedback on whatever subject interests you; we would appreciate it. Remember that the material is meant to serve as a starting point, and to indicate horizons, not to prescribe limits.

I have never let my schooling interfere with my education.

— Mark Twain

Resources

The Information Office (7-111, x3-4795) has tourist information, including restaurant lists, a calendar of events in Boston, hotel listings (in case your parents or friends come to visit), and information on tours and specific points of interest. The TCA (W20-450, x3-4885) maintains an entertainment bulletin board in its office, and runs an excellent ticket service.

Two prominent weekly newspapers, *The Boston Phoenix* and *The Real Paper*, are hawked on the streets each week. They have complete listings of the week's events, give information on most things happening in Boston, and have extensive criticism and reviews of entertainment products and events. Also, the Free Paper is distributed weekly at MIT (by *The Real Paper*).

There are several guides to Boston available from travel agencies, the Information Office, most hotel lobbies, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other groups. A wide variety of general and topical (i.e. *Dining Out*, *In and Out of Boston with Children*) guidebooks are available at most bookstores as well as street guides to Boston and Cambridge (not a bad idea to have when you're on unfamiliar ground). Finally, there are the ubiquitous bulletin boards and board

fences where everybody advertises his wares (or events) with gusto and often total disregard for preceding advertisers.

The Hub

Once upon a time somebody (in a fit of chauvinism) called Boston the Hub of the Universe. Bostonians are such that the name stuck, and although it's a questionable title, there are certain points in its favor. Boston is one of the world's cultural centers (the Athens of America) and has without a doubt the greatest collection of colleges and students ever assembled in one place.

This town of Boston is becoming a Hell on Earth, a City full of Lies and Murders and Blasphemies; a dismal Picture and an Emblem of Hell.

—Cotton Mather

Sightseeing

Downtown Boston is worth repeated explorations. The major organized walking tour is the **Freedom Trail**, covering places and monuments appropriate to a study of the American Revolution, and passing by some interesting examples of both colonial and modern architecture. The **Boston Common**, where you are allowed to graze your cow if you have one, is a gentle and pleasant grassy park filled with random assortment of people. The **Public Garden** just west of the Common, has many labeled trees, rare flowers and a pond, and is fighting a losing battle with vandals.

City Hall at **Government Center** in the heart of Boston is an unusual and striking architectural creation. It looks like a jumble of planar surfaces on the outside, but is quite well-designed and beautiful on the inside, though somewhat labyrinthine on the upper levels. Tours of the building are offered on weekdays. Some of the tall office buildings also show a streak of architectural "creativity" notably the **First National Bank Building**, which has oblique surfaces above and below, and somewhat resembles a pregnant brick. The old **Custom Tower** is a nice place from which to look at the ocean; it used to be the tallest building in Boston and a landmark for ships, until the Prudential and John Hancock buildings came along.

Onward to **Back Bay**, a formerly marshy area that was filled in slightly more than a hundred years ago. The **Back Bay Fens** (near Fenway Park, Simmons College, the Museum of Fine Arts) is a pretty nice park with ducks to feed. There are also some Victory Gardens (!) left over from World War II, which are still maintained by private citizens. Boylston Street has many boutiques and other stores, and Newbury Street is a quiet and shaded avenue with art galleries. Commonwealth Avenue between Mass. Ave. and the Public Garden is a divided roadway with a shaded mall down the middle. The Boston bank of the Charles River is great for picnics and sunbathing (but don't go too near the polluted water). The tree-lined **Esplanade**

along a string of linear islands is great for walking trips and relaxation.

Slightly further west, at the intersection of Beacon Street, Comm. Ave. and who knows how many other streets, is the driver's nightmare called **Kenmore Square**. It is very built up and is becoming more so, with shops ranging from hamburger joints to boutiques and nightclubs. It's a nice place to visit on foot if you like watching crowds of people, and especially if you like watching drivers have hysterics.

In Cambridge, **Harvard Square** has the most visual appeal for a walking tour, with huge crowds of all descriptions, a tremendous variety of stores and politicizers of all (and we do mean all) types looking for your support. The architecture around Harvard is pretty interesting too, ranging from staid Colonial to futuristic to plastic-Quonset-Hut at the business school across the river. The banks of the Charles are pretty pleasant here, with a lower pollution level than around MIT, and big grassy areas on either side. There are often free concerts on the **Cambridge Common** between Harvard and Radcliffe; if not, there will often be someone good enough on a guitar or other instrument to be worth listening to. During the summer, concerts are held there each Sunday at 2pm.

If you're above all that, you can look down on everything from the top of the **Prudential Tower**, the 52 story glass and steel monolith piercing the sky across the river from MIT. It will cost you 75 cents, but if you like viewing people as ants it's worth it. There are pay telescopes there, and if it's a clear day you can see New Hampshire (it's not forever, but it's something). In fact, you can see the beginning of the White Mountains almost 200 miles away if you have good eyes.

In true one-up-manship style, the John Hancock Building several blocks away has reached the height of 60 stories. "The John" is sheathed in steel and mirror glass (and plywood) reflecting sunlight into the streets below and producing some strange shadows. But the gleaming monolith has feet of clay (none too firm either), and several neighbors are suing for damage to their foundations.

A word of caution regarding walking tours. Boston is a big American city and therefore has some dangerous neighborhoods. Roxbury, Mattapan, parts of Dorchester and the South End, and the areas around Northeastern University (south of Symphony Hall) at night, are bad places for anybody to be. The North End of Boston is dangerous for blacks and freaks after dark. Certain sections of Cambridge are also pretty grubby, though not so bad as some of the preceding areas. *Don't* go wandering off into unknown neighborhoods unless you know what you are doing. This warning applies

especially to foreign students and staff who may not be used to the concept of dangerous neighborhoods in a city.

There are many bus and boat tours of Boston which are good for orientation, fun, and when parents come to town. See the Yellow Pages under "Sightseeing Tours" for more information.

The Greyhound Computer Corporation makes Turing machines.

—forgotten

Museums and Exhibitions

Boston is richly endowed with museums. The foremost among them, and one of the greatest in the world, is the **Museum of Fine Arts** (MFA, 465HuntingtonAvBoston, by the Fenway). This museum boasts what is probably the finest collection of Oriental art in the Western world, excellent selections of Mediterranean and Renaissance art and some fine French impressionistic works. The museum also has impressive collections of American art, notably the works of Winslow Homer and colonial artists. It even has a reconstructed Byzantine chapel with uncomfortable pews in which one can sit and hear recorded Gregorian chants. There are often special showings of selected classical and contemporary artists in some of the more secluded galleries, for which one must pay extra. When the weather is bad, or even when it isn't, this museum is worth repeated and thorough trips. You can't see very much if you rush through, though you might get some exercise (the place is *big*). The suggested procedure is to choose some small area and examine it a leisure, then shift to others on succeeding trips. Admission: \$1.50; free Sunday 10-1. Hours 10-6, Tuesday and Thursday evenings until 9.

There are several kinds of memberships, including student memberships, which are a good buy if you go there often. Recorded information is available at 267-9377 (ANS-WERS). Or try 267-9300 ext. 445 for more information.

The **Isabel Stewart Gardner Museum** (280theFenway, one block from the MFA, 734-1359) is patterned after a sixteenth-century Venetian palace. It was once the home of the flamboyant Mrs. Jack Gardner, and is stocked with her collection of nearly 2000 pieces of Renaissance Italian art, with a scattering of items from other lands and periods. The artworks are placed in strange combinations and juxtapositions, and are often poorly-illuminated — her will stipulated that *nothing* be changed. The collection includes paintings, sculpture, tapestries, textiles, furniture, ceramics, rare books and manuscripts. There is a beautiful indoor garden growing all year at the core of the building. An excellent series of chamber music concerts is given Tuesdays at 8pm, Thursdays and Sundays at 4pm. Museum hours: Wed-Sun 1-5:30, Tues 1-9:30; closed Mon. Admission: free for all events.

The **Institute of Contemporary Art** (951BoylstonStBoston 266-5151) sponsors exhibitions by contemporary artists, lectures and special events like children's art shows. Hours: Mon-Fri 10-5, Sat 11-5. Admission: 50 cents for non-members.

The newly expanded **Museum of Science** (Science Park, on the Charles River Dam between East Cambridge and Boston, 742-6088) exhibits objects of a scientific bent, notably a step-by-step model of an appendectomy, a beehive, an alcohol cloud chamber, and strobe displays. There are also periodic demonstrations of electrical and chemical phenomena. The renowned **Hayden Planetarium** is also part of the museum. Hours: 10-5 daily except Sun 11-5 and Fri 10-10. Admission: \$2.00 for adults, \$1.00 for children (5-16 yrs) and those over 65, on Friday nights 5-10 all prices are reduced by one-half. There is an additional \$.50 charge for the planetarium, and on Saturday nights there are special planetarium-only rates.

The **New England Aquarium** (StateSt at AtlanticAv, on the waterfront in Boston, 742-8870) has impressive marine exhibits, including an enormous cylindrical tank with glass walls 2½" thick, in which sharks, groupers, sea turtles, and other large marine life live together, calmly ignoring the stares of visitors. Hours: 9-5 weekdays, 10-6 Sat, Sun, and holidays. Admission: \$2.00 for adults, \$1.00 for children 5-14 yrs, under 5 free.

The **Museum of Transportation** (15NewtonStBrookline, 521-1200) displays well-preserved examples of old autos dating back to the end of the 19th century, in an old coach house. It's quite an interesting spot for car bugs. Hours: Tues-Sun 10-5. Admission: \$1.50 for adults, \$.75 for children (6-12 yrs), and \$.25 for children (3-6yrs).

Harvard University has a complex of three museums along Divinity Ave in Cambridge, which are known collectively as University Museum. Admission is free. They are:

1. The **Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ecology** (495-2248), which houses many finds of Harvard zoological, geological, botanical and archeological expeditions. There is also a famous exhibit of glass flowers (admission \$.25). Hours: Mon-Sat 9-4:15.
2. The **Busch-Reisinger Museum** (495-2338), a reconstructed Gothic cathedral, displays medieval German art. Hours: Mon-Sat 9-4:45, closed Sun.
3. The **Fogg Art Museum** (495-2387), which is built in the style of an Italian palace, houses Harvard's extensive permanent art collection. Hours: Mon-Sat 9-5, Sun 2-5.

Note: The last two museums are closed on weekends during July and August.

The preceding description does not do justice to University Museum. The Museum as a whole is a fascinating and well-ordered institution, and certainly deserves a visit.

The **Carpenter Visual Arts Center** at Harvard is the only building in North America designed by Le Corbusier. Though not a part of the University Museum, it usually contains art exhibits; you can often watch artists at work, too.

A museum for which you will probably need a car is the **De Cordova** (249-8355) in Lincoln. The trip is worthwhile; the museum is in a beautifully remodeled house set among 30 acres of parkland. It presents lectures, exhibitions by local artists, classes, films and other educational activities. Hours: Tues-Sat, 10-5, Sun 1:30-5. Admission: \$1.50 to those over 21, \$.50 to those under 21. Membership card can be purchased (\$30.00-\$100.00) which will let you in free to the galleries.

One of the more unusual museums in Boston is the **Children's Museum** (522-4800) in Jamaica Plain. It has exhibits of interest to children, as well as workshops where they can create their own artistic treasures. There is an education center there as well. Hours in winter, Tues-Fri 2-5; Weekends 10-5; in summer, Mon-Fri 11-5 and weekends 10-5. Admission of \$.75 for children 3-15 and \$1.50 for adults, free Fri 6-9.

The **Trailside Museum** (1904CantonAvMilton), 333-0690) in the Blue Hills Reservation is also worth noting. Hours: Tues-Sat 10-5, Sun 1-5. Admission: adults 25 cents, children 10 cents.

The **Arnold Arboretum** (junction of Jamaica Way, Route 1 and the Arborway, 524-1717) is a beautiful 265-acre park filled with over 6000 labeled varieties of trees, vines, and flowers. "No bicycling or picnicking," just walking. Hours: sunrise to sunset. Admission: Free.

The **Franklin Park Zoo** (BlueHillAv and ColumbiaRdDorchester) is filled with hundreds of animals and birds, and thousands of happy children every day. The **Children's Zoo** (442-2216), also in Franklin Park, allows children to mix with and feed small, tame animals. Hours: Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sunday 10am-6pm. Admission: Adults \$.75, children \$.25.

At MIT itself there are several museums. **Hayden Gallery** (in Building 14) houses temporary exhibitions of works by contemporary artists, often including MIT talent; it also sponsors a print sale in December. The **Hart Nautical Museum** (Building 5) houses detailed wooden

models of ships and pictorial reports on advances in ocean engineering. The **Creative Photography Galleries** (in the Armory) exhibit the works of contemporary photographers. The hallways on the first floor of the main complex have displays relating to MIT's programs and environment, often incorporating a high degree of technical and artistic talent. Higher floors and those in out-of-the-way places show interesting aspects of work done in their respective regions. For instance, the fourth floor of Building 10 outside of Doc Edgerton's strobe lab is full of strobe photographs.

Lastly, there are the contemporary art galleries on Newbury St. in Boston, some of them traditional and some very avant-garde. They are fun to visit, and may even tempt you into buying something. For rather complete listing of galleries in the Boston area, try *The Boston Phoenix* or *The Real Paper*.

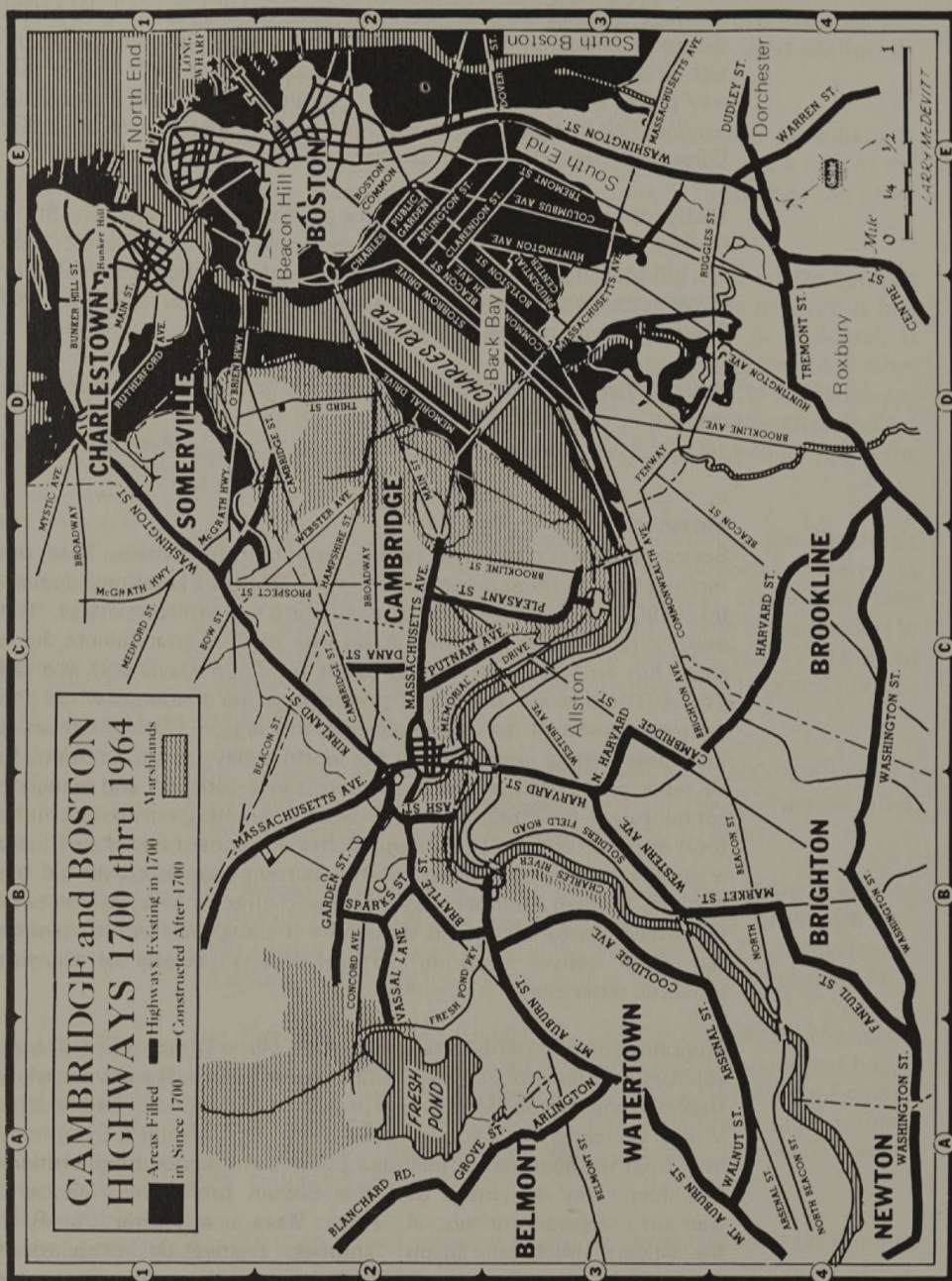
Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic.

— Arthur C. Clarke

Music

Boston is a great city for all types of music. In the classical field, the foremost performing organization is the **Boston Symphony Orchestra (BSO)**, undeniably one of the world's finest orchestras. The music director is Seiji Ozawa. A favorite of Boston audiences, he is great fun to watch as well as listen to. Colin Davis and Michael Tilson Thomas are the two "principal guest conductors" of the orchestra, and will do several concerts this season. Davis is known as the finest Berlioz conductor in the world today, and is excellent in all repertoire. Thomas has been successively assistant and associate conductor of the BSO, where he became famous overnight when he took over for William Steinberg (shades of Leonard Bernstein!), and is now rated as the finest of the current *wunderkinder* of the podium. William Steinberg, former music director here, will be back for several appearances, and though he is sometimes inconsistent he can often deliver inspiring performances, especially of German romantic repertoire.

Programs for the 1974-75 season include Music Director Seiji Ozawa conducting Leonard Bernstein's Chichester Psalms, Ravel's complete Daphnis and Chloe, Messian's Turangalila Symphony, Beethoven's Violin Concerto with soloist Isaac Stern, and Mahler's Symphony no. 2. Other conductors include: Colin Davis conducting Mahler's Das Lied von der Erde, and the Boston premiere of Roberto Gerhard's Symphony no. 4; Peter Maag conducting the Bach Magnificat; Michael Tilson Thomas conducting Stravinsky's Petrouchka; Klaus Tennstedt conducting Bruckner's Symphony no. 8 and Edo de Waart conducting Ives' Washington's Birthday.



Concerts are given in the nearly acoustically-perfect Symphony Hall (corner of MassAv and HuntingtonAv in Boston) on Friday afternoons, Saturday nights, and assorted Tuesday and Thursday nights. They are divided into several series, which are sold on a subscription basis at Symphony Hall. There is also a set of six open rehearsals on Thursday nights, sold singly or by the set. These feature unreserved seating, informal dress, and a run-through and rehearsal of the coming Friday-Saturday pair's program.

Tickets can be acquired in many ways. First, one can buy a subscription for a series at Symphony Hall. This is a good buy, with a guaranteed location and renewal rights, if you know you'll be free and interested in going to all the concerts (or you can sell the extra ones).

Open rehearsal series tickets can be acquired by subscription, too. All seats \$3.00 and they are unreserved. For single tickets (that is, any number of seats for a single concert), you can try the Symphony Hall box office. They often have seats for sale for weeknight series, but they are at full marked price. Also at full price, but well worth remembering, is the "reservations" service which is operated by the Symphony Hall telephone operator (Columbus 6-1492!). They will put your name on a list which will entitle you to first crack at seats returned by subscribers to a concert; it's pretty much guaranteed if they say so, but it's not binding on you, so it's a good idea to be on the list even if you hope to get in some other way. The TCA often gets singles given to it by Institute community members who can't use their subscription seats on a given night — check with TCA (x3-4885) and look on the music library bulletin board. Symphony Hall also offers tickets cheaply on two plans — one is "rush seats," in which 150 tickets are put on sale for \$1 two hours or so before the concert time on Friday or Saturday (for a popular concert, get there *very* early). The other is "student tickets," tickets left unsold ten minutes or so before the concert time are sold at \$3 (regardless of face value) to students with ID's at the Huntington Avenue entrance to the hall (*not* the main box office). Student tickets are available for most series, but weeknights are the best bet.

Symphony Hall prints a schedule for all concerts in a season, available in the fall at MIT information and at assorted other locations in town and on Campus.

The other professional orchestra in town is the **Boston Philharmonia**, a smaller group organized by the musicians themselves. They give their own series of concerts at Sanders Theater at Harvard. Many of the players also belong to the **Cambridge Festival Orchestra**, which accompanies choral groups. The Philharmonia tends to do more early and recent work than the BSO. Although their technical level is not as high, they do often show great enthusiasm. Information about

dates and prices (available as a series or single tickets, also at special student discount prices) is available from **Music Unlimited Associates** (536-2950).

There are three operatic companies which perform in Boston. The (New York) **Metropolitan Opera** usually comes here in April on its annual tour, with a general sampling of its justly famed star singers. It performs in the John B. Hynes Civic Auditorium, which looks and sounds like a barn. Information is generally posted in the Music Library. Ticket orders may be made at TCA from late January to April.

The **Opera Company of Boston** (172 Newbury St.) is a local company run by Sarah Caldwell. In common with many other regional opera companies, it employs New York based stars, but Sarah Caldwell is excellent at directing and producing operas, and the final product is always a fine production. Opera Company of Boston productions tend to take place in the Aquarius Theater, but may still occur in other unusual locations (the gym at Tufts has been used, and a production out of doors in a forest was once planned for *Norma!*). Obtaining tickets for this group is nontrivial. Supposedly they are available only by series subscriptions, but single tickets occasionally pop up. Call the Opera Company of Boston (*not* the Boston Opera Association, which organizes the Met's tour) or try TCA (x3-4885). Advance plans from OCB are notoriously unavailable and unreliable; productions change with little notice, but keep looking — it's worth it.

The **Associate Artists Opera Company** is a new and exciting professional opera company. They are sponsored by the Boston Center for the Arts and have been performing in their building on Tremont St. in Boston. They will be doing Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutti" in November, "Ahmal and the Night Visitor" in December, and two as yet un-named operas in the spring. They are a regional opera group and do not hire "big name" stars from out of town to help draw an audience. In spite of this, their productions are always top notch. Ticket discounts are available at TCA.

Boston probably has more good choral music than anywhere else in the country. The **Handel and Haydn Society**, which has been around since the early 1800's, gives six performances a year. The highlight of its season is its annual performance of Handel's *Messiah* in Symphony Hall at Christmastime. Thomas Dunn, the music director of the society, is an expert on proper musical style, and each year the Society reproduces an actual performance of Handel's as exactly as possible with respect to performing forces and correct choice of alternative versions of different sections. They tend toward unusual choral and orchestral repertoire (the name is narrower than the Society), are conducted by Mr. Dunn, and are accompanied by the

Philharmonia. Ticket information for Handel and Haydn is available from Music Unlimited Associated (536-2950), and buying a subscription is a good idea, as concerts tend to be sold out well in advance.

Here at MIT there are two fine choral groups. The **MIT Glee Club** is open to the male undergraduate body and performs several concerts each year with groups from women's colleges in the New England area. They are an excellent group and it is always well worth the time to go to one of their concerts. The **MIT Choral Society** is open to the entire MIT Community. It is now going through a period of growth and change and will welcome all new members.

Information on the above activities, and tickets, are available through several sources. The MIT Music Library maintains a bulletin board with concert announcements, as does the Music Department on the second floor of Building 14. There are concert listings in several papers (notably *The Boston Phoenix*), the *WCRB Guide* (recommended for people who like music) and *Boston Review of the Arts*. The Symphony Hall box office (266-1492) is the place to call for information about all events at the Hall, including BSO concerts. Jordan Hall, at the New England Conservatory, is the home New England Conservatory Chorus and Orchestra, and most of the Handel and Haydn Society's concerts are given there as well. TCA runs a Ticket Service which can get you tickets to many musical events and plays. For information you can call TCA office at x3-4885.

The BSO minus its first-chair players performs as the **Boston Pops Orchestra** from mid-April through late June, Authur Fiedler is an excellent conductor if you like light music, and the Pops has many enjoyable guest conductors and soloists. A reasonably far-out example was Prof. Peter Schickele's *A Grand Overture for 3 Vacuum Cleaners, 1 Floor Polisher + Full Orchestra Op 57*. Pops programs are long streamers which can sometimes be found around MIT. The seats on the floor of Symphony Hall are replaced by tables, and the suit-and-tie patrons by noisy champagne drinkers, but it's all in the Pops' style. If you go, try to sit on the second balcony in order to avoid the noise from the floor. "Tech Night at the Pops" is generally attended by alumni; it has recently featured Institute faculty soloists, and is worth hearing.

First-chair players of the BSO comprise the **BSO Chamber Players**. They give several concerts a year in Sanders Theater. Information can be obtained through Symphony Hall and from TCA (x3-4885). Tickets can be obtained through subscription by Symphony Hall only. This chamber ensemble is one of the very best around.

Free chamber music concerts are given several times weekly at the

Isabella Stuart Gardner Museum. On Tuesday nights the MFA has a series of free concerts called Gallery Gigs, given in various galleries of the Museum. A special feature of these concerts is that many of the ancient instruments owned by the museum are used. See **Museums and Exhibitions** section for details.

The **New England Conservatory Symphony** deserves special mention, for it is generally excellent and presents exciting repertoire. The **Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra** has slipped somewhat in quality recently, but shows promise and is generally all right.

The next item is too diversified to fit into any one category. It is the **Boston University Celebrity Series** which brings dozens of superb artists to Boston, performing in Symphony Hall, Jordan Hall and occasionally other places. Check their flier, which is available in the Music Library. Tickets may be bought on a subscription basis from the BU Celebrity Series or individually from the concert halls involved or TCA.

The **Cambridge Society for Early Music** brings several guest artists each year to Sanders Theater as well as one program conducted by the Society's music director, Iva Dee Hiatt, and subscriptions are a good idea — things get sold out quickly. The **Peabody-Mason Music Foundation** brings guest artists for six concerts to Sanders; tickets are free (funding came from Mrs. Mason's bequest). To get one, you have to write a letter postmarked *no sooner* than one month before the concert, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope, and mail it to the Peabody-Mason Music Foundation, P.O. Box 153, Back Bay Annex, Boston 02117. Send your request (no more than 2 tickets per person) *very* soon after the one month limit, as tickets go very quickly. Their emphasis tends to be on Renaissance-era music, and a schedule can generally be found in the Music Library.

Local schools of music often present recitals by students and staff, which can be excellent and usually free of charge. Try the **Berklee College of Music** (1140 Boylston St Boston, 266-3525) and the **Longy School of Music** (1 Follen St Cambridge, 876-0956).

Boston has a resident ballet group, the **Boston Ballet Company** (551 Tremont St Boston). The season is made worthwhile by the presence of outstanding guest dancers. The 1974-75 season, which runs from November to May, includes "The Nutcracker" and "Experiment in Dance." The Royal Swedish Ballet on its first U.S. tour and the highly acclaimed Bolshoi Ballet are two guest dance companies this season.

Within MIT itself there are several sources of music. The Humanities Department sponsors noon-hour concerts in the Chapel on Thursday during the term, during IAP, and during the Summer. These concerts

are both free and interesting. The Humanities Department also sponsors a series of evening concerts throughout the year, along with random performances at odd hours. The recently formed **MIT Chamber Music Society** provides coaching by music faculty and staff for all kinds of chamber groups, including a chamber orchestra. Participation is open to members of the MIT community at all levels of ability: those groups whose work leads to performance can receive undergraduate seminar credit. The Society sponsors monthly concerts in the music library, as well as an evening series in Kresge Auditorium. Not to be forgotten, is the **MIT Symphony Orchestra** with its successful tour across the nation in 1973; it is a highly acclaimed college ensemble. Many of these performances are free, and the rest have reduced admission for MIT students. The best places to find out about these are the kiosks and bulletin boards around the Institute, or check the listings in *Tech Talk*.

Also, many churches and small groups in Cambridge sponsor recitals which are enjoyable and worthwhile, but you have to look around to find them. The bulletin board in the Music Library is usually plastered with announcements and is probably your best bet.

Folk music is available at many of the coffeehouses around, along with occasional guest performances by soloists or groups. Rock music is all over, sometimes at coffeehouses, more commonly at regular concerts. Boston's huge college population is constantly pulling in the top performing and recording groups, and you need only keep your eyes open to find announcements. Sometimes MIT groups will sponsor rock concerts, but this practice has faded recently due to budgetary embarrassments.

During the summer there are performances by various groups in many of the city's parks and along the Esplanade in the Hatch Shell.

*Now, a moon, a lover refulgent in flight,
Sails the black silence's loneliest ellipse.
Computers use pi, the constant, when polite,
Or gentle data for sad tracking aid at eclipse.*

(Count the letters)

Spectator Sports

Boston has major league teams in the four sports of football, baseball, basketball, and hockey, along with an impressive roster of collegiate teams, community teams, semi-professional, and special groups. For more information on local or national sports, call the *Boston Globe* Sports Desk anytime (288-2400).

The **New England Patriots**, with a new quarterback and a new stadium, experienced a rebirth of interest and enthusiasm last year. Most home games, played at Schaefer Stadium in Foxboro, were

sellouts. For information and tickets, call the club at 262-1776.

The **Boston Red Sox** in the American League have been playing hot-cold baseball since they won the pennant in 1967. They have star players such as Carl Yastrzemski and in general enjoy pretty good support from the Boston fans. They play at Fenway Park, which is near Kenmore Square — convenient by foot or subway, guaranteed traffic jam by auto. For more information call 267-2525.

The **Celtics** are Boston's professional basketball team in the NBA. They are winning consistently again with all-stars Cowens, White and Havlicek leading the team. Games are played in the Boston Garden, located over North Station and thus easily accessible by subway. Tickets for most games will be available at game time in the Garden, as most Bostonians are strictly hockey fans. However, games against New York, Milwaukee, and Los Angeles often sell out earlier. For tickets and more information call 523-6050.

The **Bruins** are the biggest thing in professional sports around Boston. The pride of Boston's innumerable hockey fans and the scourge of the NHL, the Bruins have won the Stanley Cup two of the last three years. The Bruins also play at the Garden, but tickets are hard to come by. Watch the papers for announcements of sales dates, or call the box office at 227-3200.

Big league soccer is as alive and well in Boston as anywhere else in the country. Boston's pro soccer team this summer is the **Astros**. Their home games are played at Boston University's Nickerson Field and the number to call for ticket and schedule information is 262-2807. The schedule runs from the beginning of May til the end of August. Group rates are available.

Amateur soccer is more firmly established — the Harvard varsity is often near the top of the collegiate ranks. Also, Dilboy field in Sommerville often sees good games between immigrants' teams. The Harvard-MIT graduate student team is a perennially strong contender among the amateurs, and often plays at Briggs' Field on Sundays.

The famous **Boston Marathon** run each year on Patriot's Day (in mid-April) draws large numbers of both competitors and spectators. The **BAA Meet**, sponsored by the Knights of Columbus, is held in the dead of winter, and draws top collegiate and amateur track athletes. Details on both will appear in the papers about a month before the competitions.

Other sporting events in Boston include horse racing, which draws bigger crowds than any other sport. **Suffolk Downs** racetrack features harness racing in the fall, flat racing in the late spring. It is easily accessible by car or by MBTA, as is **Wonderland**, the

greyhound racing center. During the summer there is harness racing at **Foxboro**, located south of Boston on route 95. Additionally, **Rockingham Park** in New Hampshire and **Narragansett Park** in Rhode Island are within comfortable distance for people who enjoy horse racing.

Roller derbies and professional wrestling are occasional visitors at the Boston Garden, and Sam Silverman is usually busy promoting boxing in the Boston area. Roller derbies are also telecast on channel 38; tune them in sometime for a *strange* experience.

But the meat of spectator sports around Boston lies in the collegiate teams which compete in every imaginable sport, including tiddly-winks (MIT has the world champions). Those collegiate events which draw the greatest crowds include football at Harvard and Boston College, basketball at the same two schools and hockey and crew races in general. This specific listing is not meant to belittle anything not mentioned, merely to point out the most obvious popular events.

If at first you don't succeed, you're out.

— Babe Ruth
(graffito in Student Center)

Theater

The **Boston Center for the Arts** (426-7700) has information on their theatre companies. The Center owns a resident company, **The Theatre Company of Boston** (423-7193).

There are presently only three "legitimate" theaters in Boston, namely **The Shubert** (276 Tremont St Boston, 426-4520), **The Wilbur** (252 Tremont St Boston, 426-5827) and **The Colonial** (106 Boylston St Boston, 426-3867). Since the Colonial and Wilbur share the same switchboard at 426-9366, you might be surprised if you are calling the Colonial at this number as listed on the phone book and the operator says "Wilbur Theater." Tell her which one you want and she'll connect you. For groups of 30 or more, at either theater, call 423-4008.

These theaters preview Broadway plays, and you can often see a hit musical with the original Broadway cast. Then again, you could see a bomb that will neither entertain you nor make it to New York. It's a risky business, but it can be quite interesting.

The Theatre Guild-American Theatre Society (Colonial Bldg. Rm 821, 100 Boylston St, Boston, 02116) offers a subscription series for several plays each season. Most other theater around Boston is performed by the collegiate groups. The first among these is

Harvard's **Loeb Drama Center** (64BrattleStCambridge, 864-2630). The student productions there are of high quality, and the theater also hosts touring professional groups, such as **LaMama** and the **Oxford Loeb Experimental Theater**, which gives free performances on weekends. Tickets are distributed at the box office the day before the showing. You can also get in free by ushering for those performances that they charge for. There are also occasional plays at some of the Harvard houses and at Agassiz Theater in Radcliffe Yard.

Another excellent collegiate theater group is the **Spingold Arts Center** at Brandeis University in Waltham (894-4343). Boston University has the **BU Theater** (264HuntingtonAvBoston, 353-3392), and Tufts has the **Tufts Arena Theater** in Medford (623-3880). MIT has several groups at the Little Theater and Kresge Auditorium, such as **The Musical Theater Guild** (which includes college people from several schools), the **MIT Community Players** and **Dramashop**. For more information, call the Student Center Office (which also manages Kresge) at x3-3913.

There are several smaller experimental groups around, which appear and disappear off and on, so again, check the listings in *The Real Paper* or *The Boston Phoenix*. Most are well worth the effort of tracking them down as talent and imagination are usually greater than their financial stability.

Of special note is Boston's famous **The Proposition** (241Hampshire StCambridge, InmanSq). It is still going strong, and recently has come up with several new innovations. The regular Proposition which is an improvisational revue (Wed through Sat nights) is still highly entertaining, but now there is "The Boston Tea Party" in honor of the Bi-centennial and a children's program on Saturday afternoons. Tickets are about \$3 with some student discounts.

The Charles St. Playhouse (76WarrentonStBoston) This theater is rented by several off-Broadway-type theatre companies; some of whom have brought Boston some of the best theater the city has seen in years, with productions such as *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, a popular and long running example. These companies usually use their own box office phone numbers, and the personnel are friendly and helpful when you want to make reservations. Student rush seats or discount tickets are often available.

The Boston Repertory Theater (Marlboro&BerkeleySt 423-6580) An ambitious young company which often has three different programs running on alternating days, and because they are a repertory company, they may try any number of types of theater, from mime to musical. The actors must be self-sufficient as a troop in creating sets and costumes as well as characters. At the end of each

performance, the audience is invited to participate in discussions. Tickets are \$3 except on "Dollar Night" which is Wed. eve, when they cost \$1.

The Caravan Theater (1555MassAve,354-9024, 868-8520) You may not find the crowded bleacher-style seats very comfortable, but many of this improvisational company's programs are worth the squeeze. Quality here is inconsistent, but there is no lack of originality. A lot of the material is home-grown, and in general they are improving with age. They are an experimental group, and may invite you to stay after the show to tell them how you felt about it. Tickets vary from \$2 to \$3.50.

The Cambridge Ensemble (OldCambridgeBaptistChurch, 1151Mass Ave,876-2544) Another experimental theater group, that seems to be fairly successful and popular. Originality is again the attracting feature, as with the Caravan Theater, they often perform their own material. This past year they have been experimenting with a dinner theater on Fri. nights at Hemisphere's restaurant on Mt. Auburn St. Tickets range from \$2 to \$4.25 for the dinner theater.

Video Theater

The Video Theaters I and II (24BrightonAvBrighton, 782-2235) show special programs and theater on video tape. They are at present the only place in Boston featuring this unique entertainment form.

Film

The weekly papers carry listings of movies at all cinemas in Boston (even the shoddiest on Washington St). Two commercial theaters deserve special mention here; check "Theaters" in the Yellow Pages for a complete listing.

The Orson Welles Cinema (1001MassAvCambridge, 868-3600) is actually a complex of 3 theaters, a restaurant, a record store, and a store selling waterbeds. It offers a wide range of films including art films, classics, political films and second runs of popular films (no first runs). Prices are \$1.50 before 5pm and \$2.50 afterwards, however their special midnight show on weekends is \$2.

The Park Square Movie House (31StJamesAveBoston 542-2220) Shows only oldies but goodies (in double features). Tickets are \$2 for the matinee, \$2.50 for evening shows. There are discounts for children and senior citizens, and you can also buy 6 tickets for \$10 or 15 tickets for \$20.

At MIT, there are several groups which put on films. The **MIT Film Society** presents experimental and classical works Monday nights in Room 10-250; admission is \$1. The **Humanities Department** has free

films related to class discussions, but often excellent in their own right (get schedules from Course XXI headquarters). The **nationality clubs** often show the better films from their native lands. All MIT showings are usually announced on the bulletin boards and in *Tech Talk*.

Most "popular" films at MIT are presented by the **Lecture Series Committee** (LSC, W20-475, x3-3791), which also sponsors free lectures by famous personalities from time to time. An entertainment series featuring recent films is shown (usually in Room 26-100) on Fridays and Saturdays; you need an MIT or Wellesley ID to get in. The public at large is free to attend the Sunday film classics series in 10-250. During the summer, a film classics series is also presented. Admission is 50 cents for all movies; schedules may be picked up at the Information Office (7-111) or at LSC (W20-475). To suggest a film or improvements in procedure, call or write LSC; they are receptive to new ideas. For an entertaining recording about the coming weekend's movies, call their office at a time when there is probably no one there.

Coffeehouses/Clubs

The romanticism and Bohemian culture associated with coffeehouses in Paris of the 1920's are nonexistent around here, but Boston does have quite a few coffeehouses where you can relax, engage in conversation and listen to music that suits your tastes. A few of the better known ones are listed below; don't restrict yourself to them. If you find a good one not listed here send in a feedback sheet if you think it could stand the publicity. Some may have vanished by the time we go to press.

Folk — Folk Rock

Passim	47PalmerStCambridge	492-7679
Turk's Head	7½CharlesStBoston	227-3524
Nameless Coffeehouse	3ChurchStCambridge	864-1630
Sword-in-the-Stone	13-15CharlesStBoston	523-9168
Cambridge Folk & Tale House	863MainStCambridge	492-2903
The Stone Arch Coffeehouse	CommonStBelmont (Fri only)	no phone

Rock

Stone Phoenix	1120BoylstonStBoston 13ChasSt	523-9168
La Discotheque Nicole	96WinthropStCambridge	876-4096
Forum	464Comm AvBoston	267-8450
Outside-In	1296BoylstonStBoston	262-0698
Sugar Shack	110BoylstonStBoston	426-0086

Jazz

Jazz Workshop	733BoylstonStBoston	267-1300
Zircon	298 BeaconSom.	354-9242
Mixed Bag		
Burkes Place	15NewChardonBoston	723-4746
The Garage	Boylston&Mt.AuburnSt	876-4531
Jeremiah	156HarvardAveAllston	783-5836
Speakeasy	24NorfolkStCambridge	354-2525
Paul's Mall	733BoylstonStBoston	267-1300
Jack's	952MassAvCambridge	491-7800

No live music

Blue Parrot	123MtAuburnStCamb	491-1151
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In addition to the above, there are quite a few coffeehouses/restaurants along Boylston and Brattle Streets near Harvard Square, which offer good food and pleasant atmosphere.

Note: Check *The Boston Phoenix* and *The Real Paper* for very complete listings. Also, almost every college in the area has its own coffeehouse on weekends during the academic year. On Friday nights, there's MIT's **Friday Afternoon Club**, a pub opening around 6pm throughout the year in the basement of Ashdown house. Also, there is the **Muddy Charles Pub** in Walker Memorial.

The **Pot Luck Coffeehouse** in the MIT Student Center deserves special mention. It operates in the Mezzanine Lounge on Friday and Saturday nights, and musicians from the MIT community are welcome to perform there (call the Student Center Committee at x3-3916 if you're interested. See the SCC bulletin board in the main corridor for a sign of who is performing.

The **24-Hour Coffeehouse** in the Student Center sells donuts, bagels, candy, coffee, fruit drinks, and some other items. It has been in operation for several years now in the Center Lounge. Wellesley bus tickets (for the weekend buses) are sold there for \$.75 and they usually have copies of the bus schedule. Their extension is 3944.

Dating Bars

There are quite a few nightclubs in Boston offering evening entertainment, and they serve the needs of a certain set of people. For those reading this book who may find them useful, a quick listing of a few such clubs is included here.

Brandy's I	1110CommAvAllston
Brandy's II	1222CommAvAllston
Bunratty's	186HarvardAvAllston
Ken's Pub	1230CommAvAllston
K-K-K-Katy's	KenmoreSqBoston

Lucifer	KenmoreSqBoston
Tweeties	450ARindgeAvCambridge 492-3293
Lucy in the Sky	1110CommonwealthAvBri 232-5829
Charley's Place	1BowStCambridge 354-8181

Dining Out

Boston is well supplied with restaurants ranging from great to horrible, covering the entire range of prices. Quite a few of the good ones are not listed here, simply because they are small and quiet and don't advertise, and too much publicity would ruin them. However the list that follows is respectable, and should keep you busy for a while. Be warned that unfortunately, different entries in the list were written by differing people at differing times, so not only is there disparity among individual tastes but also among time periods. Every effort is being made to indicate which of the restaurants were reviewed within the past year, and in some cases only factual information is updated. Where the year is not indicated you should not use this guide as an authoritative set of evaluations but as a reasonable (with inflation?) first approximation. If you find something we say outrageously wrong, send in a feedback sheet and bring us up to date. Some further points of interest: The food is sometimes rated on a 0-10 (yecch-great) scale. The nearest MBTA stop is indicated where known and occasionally a cross street is listed.

Our standard restaurant review form includes phone, hours, dress, reservations, parking, type of restaurant, price range, specialty of the house, decor and atmosphere, size of portion, service, food, comments.

List of Restaurants

Acropolis—(1680 MassAvCambridge, 354-8335) A fair quality Greek restaurant in the north of Cambridge. Portions are generous and the place is often crowded on weekends. Open 7 days, \$2-\$4 per person.

Amalfi Cafe—(10WestlandAvBoston, near Symphony Hall, 536-6396). Good food and wine list, ideal for dining before a Symphony Hall Concert. Open 7 days a week.

Anita Chue's—(1366BeaconStBrookline, 734-6050) Fairly good quality Cantonese food in pleasant surroundings. Prices are about average or slightly above average for Chinese restaurants. Open 7 days, \$3- \$5.50 for a light meal.

Anthony's Pier Four—(NorthernAvBoston, on the harbour, 423-6363) Well-known seafood restaurant of medium high prices overlooking the Boston harbor. The food is very good, but one opinion is that it contained too much garlic. The decor is plush Colonial, the service excellent and all of the staff are costumed in

18th Century outfits. It caters heavily to the tourist trade. Reservations not accepted. Open Sundays. Prices for dinner \$4-\$14. Spring 1973

Athenian Taverna—(569MassAvCambridge, CentralSq, 547-6300) A pretty good Greek restaurant with a wide selection of entrees. Greek food is an interesting experience for the uninitiated. Open 7 days, \$3-\$5.50.

Au Beauchamp—(99MtVernonStBoston, 523-9299) A good French restaurant with provincial cooking, pleasant (though plain) atmosphere and reasonable prices for this kind of food: \$4-\$7. The *coq au vin* was quite good at last sampling. 7 days.

Averof's—(1972MassAvCambridge, 491-9269) Serves reasonable Greek food. On some nights features belly dancing and classical guitar. Service is excellent, prices are a little high.

Beef and Ale House—(242TremontStBoston, near the common, 542-1484) A good steak house with moderate prices and good meat. The place has pleasant atmosphere and is a good place for a date. Service is reasonable; you can eat here before a show or movie. Prices run \$3-\$5.

Benihana of Tokyo—(210StewartStBoston, 542-1166) Excellent Japanese food, notably the superb steak which is cooked at your table on the hibachi. Prices are high but the food is worth it. Open Sundays.

Bob Lee's Islander—(20TylerStBoston, in Chinatown, 542-3997) A somewhat overpriced, but fun way to take in a (not quite authentic but close) Hawaiian or Chinese meal. The drinks are especially good. Although there is parking across the street, the lot is normally full in the evenings, so parking can be a problem. Open 7 days a week. \$4-\$7.

Bulkie—(BoylstonStBoston) A deli and pastry shop across from the Prudential Center. Good roast beef, corned beef and pastrami sandwiches using potato pancakes instead of bread.

Bull Restaurant—(Hotel Somerset, 400CommonwealthAvBoston, 267-9010) This place just exudes atmosphere. You are welcomed by an attractive hostess, who leads you to an elegantly clothed table in the dimly lit dining room. Here you can dine unhurried, but well attended to, to the music of the roaming guitarist. Wine list is not extensive, but several moderately good wines are offered to complement the meal. Closely associated with this restaurant is FLICKS nightclub with a totally different atmosphere, an interesting comment on current American singles culture. Excellent dinner for

about \$10. Hours: weekdays 5pm to 10pm, Fridays and Saturdays 5pm to 11pm. Spring 1973

Bull and Oyster—(152StuartStBoston, 277-8650) Businessman-type luncheons and dinner until 10. The house specialty, *paella*, is impressive though not highly seasoned. The rest of the food is fairly good. Open weekdays only. \$3-\$7.

Cafe Budapest—(Copley Sq Hotel, 90ExeterStBoston, 734-3388) A superb Hungarian restaurant, and one of the best restaurants in town. The decor, service, wine and food are great. Dinners for two are an unbelievable mixture of exquisitely-done Hungarian specialties, and the desserts amply justify their thousand calories each. \$9-\$11, including tip. Jacket required but they will supply one. Reservations required. Spring 1974

Cafe Marliave—(10BosworthStBoston, at the corner of Province St, 423-5340) Located over Ye Olde Province Steps since 1868, this fine restaurant has a relaxed informal Italian atmosphere and truly professional service. The food, which tends toward Milanese rather than Neapolitan, is excellent, and there is a roof garden cocktail lounge. Reservations not necessary.

Casa Mexico—(75WinthropStCambridge, near HarvardSq, 491-4552) A very good Mexican restaurant with reasonably authentic (unlike most Mexican restaurants) food. The *guacamole* is particularly recommended. Open 7 days, \$3-\$7.

Cathay House—(70BeachStBoston, in Chinatown, 542-7136) Probably Boston's most famous Chinese restaurant, the Cathay House serves *excellent* and almost genuine old-style Chinese Cantonese food. Open 7 days till 3am \$4-\$7.

Chardas—(1306BeaconStBrookline at Coolidge Corner) Hungarian restaurant (where a reservation on a weekend is playing it safe). Specialty—goulash, what else? Friendly, excellent service, large portions, candles on the tables, rated 8 for food. Two people eat well for \$20 with wine. Spring 1973

Chez Dreyfus—(44ChurchStCambridge, near HarvardSq, 547-4311) A fair French restaurant with fair-to-good food and reasonable service. The decor looks as if it had once been elegant. Closed Sunday. Most prices under \$5.

Chez Jean—(1ShephardStCambridge, off MassAv, 354-8980) Fine regional French specialties offered daily, in addition to permanent menu items. The wine list is quite good. Reservations recommended on weekends, as well as a jacket and tie. A favorite among Harvard people (if you have any feelings on the matter. Open 7 days \$4-\$6.

Cocke 'n Kettle—(78BorderStScituate, 545-1330) Reputed to be one of the finer places in the metro-Boston area, it fails to live up to expectations. Service is fair to poor; wear washable clothes, all sorts of things fall on the customers. Menu limited, food only fair. They serve hors d'oeuvres while you wait and pastries while you eat. About 1 hour drive from Boston.

Cronin's—(114MtAuburnStCambridge, off HarvardSq, 354-0380) An old restaurant, dark and comfortable, which offers steaks, roasts and seafood. There is a bar with draft beer. Open 7 days, \$2.50-\$4.50.

Crossroads—(495BeaconStBoston, near MassAv, 262-9815) Dark, but pleasant Italian surroundings. Chicken Cacciatore has been recommended, but with spaghetti, not French Fries. Servings are adequate, food rated 5. Well liked for their pizzas which start at \$1.60. Regular meals about \$2 to \$4. Spring 1973

Dante's—(21-23JoyStBoston, Beacon Hill) Fine Italian food, good service and fire-side dining during the winter. In the summer you can eat outside on the terrace if you choose. \$3-\$6.

Dini's—(94TremontStBoston, 227-0380) Seafood and grill. Open 7 days, \$4 average.

Dinty Moore's—(22AveryStBoston, 482-9040) A pleasant American restaurant near Boston Common, with a wide selection of above average food. Overpriced at \$3-\$7.

Dragon Gate—(250HarvardStBrookline, Coolidge Corner, 566-9021) A good Chinese restaurant with delicious food in large portions. Not much atmosphere, but the food makes up for it, especially if you go as a group. Parking is rarely, if ever a problem. \$2.50-\$4.

Du Barry's—(159NewburyStBoston, near CopleySq, 262-2445 or 247-8280) French restaurant located in a nice area on Newbury St. We highly recommend Chicken livers Saute Provenca and Soft Shell Crabs Amandine \$7.00. Dinner prices include salad, soup, vegetable, potatoes and beverage. The Crepes Suzette are most highly recommended dessert and are well worth paying for if you can afford them (\$4.00/two people). Waitresses are attractive, cooperative and give very good service. Decor is fair inside, but if you have a choice, eat outside in their open air garden. Spring 1973

Durgin-Park—(30MarketStBoston, next to Faneuil Hall, 227-2038) This is one of Boston's landmark restaurants and one of the most famous in the world. It is set in an old and ugly warehouse which the management wouldn't dream of redecorating, and serves real Yankee food at what used to be old Yankee prices, though recently prices have been inching upwards. The waitresses are gloriously surly and

can teach you street fighting on the side, especially if you don't tip them properly. The place is enormously popular and reservations are gleefully refused, so if you come on a Friday or Saturday evening be prepared for at least an hour wait. There is a way to get around it, though; go into the bar and buy a drink (getting slightly scalped in the process) — you'll get in through a back door much quicker than you would otherwise. All meals are served with mouthwatering cornbread, and you can charm the waitress into bringing you more if you have talent. The roast beef is famous, and the management disclaims all responsibility for items ordered well-done. All servings are gigantic. This place is a favorite among students and others, and should by no means be missed. The place opens at 11:30am. Closed Sundays.

Elsie's—(71AMtAuburnStCambridge, 354-8362) This place is more than a sandwich shop; it is an institution. Located near Harvard Square, this little place provides Harvard Square with thousands of sandwiches, barrels of soft drinks and megacalories of pastries daily. Be prepared to shove hard or you'll never get near the counter. Sandwich prices are similar to everyone else's, but the size and quality are far superior. However, *don't* buy frappes there; they're poor. If you really want a frappe, go to Hazen's next door on Holyoke Street.

Emersons Ltd.—(1114BeaconStNewton, 10-minute walk from Newton Highlands stop on MBTA, 965-3530) In the atmosphere of the Olde English Pub, one can partake of a variety of steaks (the house specialty) as well as great goblets of beer or wine for only \$.25. We find the steaks tend to be charcoally on the outside, but otherwise quite good. Mini-skirted waitresses very attentive and friendly. Reservations not accepted. On Monday, you can have all the steak you can eat and on Tuesday, all the prime rib you can eat, for \$4.95. For the kids, there is free rootbeer, French fries and ice cream with each dinner. This restaurant seems to cater to suburban families. Dinner can be had from \$4 to \$7. Monday thru Thursday, 4:30 to 10:30pm; Fridays and Saturdays until 11:30pm; and Sunday, 1:00 to 9:30pm. Spring 1973

English Room—(29NewburyStBoston, 262-5566) This place is a students' haven due to the low prices and large servings. Meals start with an enormous salad and include rolls, two vegetables, drinks (nonalcoholic) and fantastic desserts in addition to the main course. The atmosphere is nonexistent; you fill whatever seats are empty at long tables. Very crowded on weekends. About \$3.75 average. Spring 1974

Esplanade—(777MemorialDrCambridge, on the second floor of the Fenway Motor Hotel, 492-7777) A quietly elegant restaurant with Spanish atmosphere. The food is good and appetizingly prepared,

and the servings are large. The specialty of the house at \$6.50 is roast beef with baked potatoes and Yorkshire pudding. Liquor is served. Open 11:30 to 2:30 for lunch Monday through Friday, 5:30 to 10:00 for dinner Monday through Saturday, \$5-\$8.

Fantasia—(617ConcordAvCambridge, 354-0285) An inexpensive restaurant, with good food, a varied menu, and a relaxed atmosphere.

F and T Restaurant (Deli)—(304MainStCambridge, 547-3674) One of the only places around the MIT campus where you can eat, besides the MIT dining rooms. The food is good but not great. Beware of the F and T diner which is next door. Inexpensive.

Felicia's—(145ARichmondStBoston, 523-9885) One of the best Italian restaurants in Boston, located in the North End of Boston. Specialties deserving mention here include *scampi a la Felicia*, *veal Scallopini* and the series of *a la Felicia* dinners. Located on the second floor of the building, the restaurant takes you away from the bustle of city life for a while. Open 5-12.

Five Chateaux—(5CambridgePkwyCambridge, located in the Hotel Sonesta, off MemDr, 491-3600) Elegant and expensive, this restaurant offers superb food with a beautiful view of the river. Service is excellent, and so are the drinks. Reservations are unnecessary. \$5-\$8.

Fondue Pot—(307HarvardStBrookline, Coolidge Corner, 566-4229) This place specializes in all types of fondue and has a very good buffet salad table. Wine and dessert are extra and the prices tend to be high. There is also live entertainment on occasion.

George and Nick's Steak House—(569MassAvCambridge, in Central Sq, 354-9700) A fine place for a quick meal, offering Greek food (surprisingly good quality) in cafeteria style. The beer and wine supply is quite nice too, and there is Lowenbrau on tap for the low price of 55 cents for a big mug. The specialties include charcoal steaks and shishkebab (called *souvlakia*). We recommend the fine *baklava* (honey cake with walnuts and other calories) for dessert. \$1.50-\$3.50.

Grendel's Den—(87WinthropStCambridge, 491-1757) A small delightful restaurant in Harvard Square. The menu is small but the food and service are excellent. Prices average around \$5. Spring 1974

Hai-Hai—(429BoylstonStBoston, 536-8474) A quiet, pleasant and fairly good Japanese restaurant. They give you a choice of 5-6 meals and portions are quite adequate. Occasionally, they have a Japanese singer with a guitar. Prices \$3-\$4. Spring 1974

Hazen's—(24HolyokeStCambridge, in HarvardSq, 868-9866) If you're getting a sandwich at Elsie's and want a frappe to go with it, get it here. Otherwise it's a perfectly ordinary eat joint with pinball machines.

House of Roy—(25TylerSt Boston, 338-8882) Very good Chinese food, large portions, quick, courteous service. Very popular with MIT people, said to have waiting line Friday, Saturday. The House of Roy Special (\$5) outstanding. Open 4pm to 1am, 7 days. \$2.50 to \$5. See their ad on page 187. Spring 1973.

Hungry Pilgrim—(In the Statler Hilton in Park Sq, Boston, 426-2000) New England food at fairly high prices in medium fancy surroundings. Open 7 days. \$2-\$6.

Igo's—(1812MassAvCambridge, 547-3733) One of the better Cambridge restaurants offering excellent food and very competent, friendly service. The *al la carte* items include a variety of seafood dishes, salads, grill items and stroganoff. Most prices under \$5.50.

India Sweet House—(43HampshireStCambridge, at InmanSq, 354-0949) An inexpensive Indian restaurant, whose menu is centered around curries of chicken, lamb, or beef. The food is good and the service is okay. Go in a group and order different items so you can swap around, and be sure to get a dessert (which is extra) since the desserts are delicious. Hours are 6 to 9pm Monday through Thursday, 6 to 10pm Friday and Saturday. \$2.50-\$4.50.

Jack and Marion's—(299HarvardStBrookline, near Coolidge Corner, 227-4455) This is Boston's (actually Brookline's) big Jewish *freserie*, meaning the place where you order one of the smaller dishes and can feed your whole family on it, almost. The sandwich selection is superb, and the restaurant offers so many foods that the menu is almost a square yard big. Depending on your tastes, the food ranges from fair to good, though not great. There is a pastry shop in front, along with a small delicatessen. The place is *not* kosher. Open until 2:45am, can be expensive.

Jacob Wirth—(31StuartSt Boston, 338-8586, Boylston stop on MBTA) Probably the best German restaurant in town, J.W. provides superb sauerbraten (the other dishes are merely great!) and a Munich beer hall atmosphere. Outstanding beer is served, of course. Hours are 11-9:30pm, closed Sunday; a good meal for approx. \$3. Spring 1973

Jennie's—(10BartlettPl NorthEnd Boston, 723-7263) Specials are veal parmigiana and lasagne (they boast that theirs is the only one in town with meat, not just cream cheese). Reservations are accepted and, on weekends, highly recommended. The restaurant is quite

small (seven tables or so) with a pleasant, quiet atmosphere and decor. The food is good, ordinary, and Italian-American. The place is hidden away in a corner of the Italian section in the North End. The service, although well meaning, is slightly slow. Prices are in the range of \$5 per person for a complete meal (without wine) and well worth it. Open 12 noon to 12 midnight 365 days a year. Spring 1973

Jimmy's Harborside—(248NorthernAvBoston, 423-1000) Excellent seafood, drinks and a fine nautical atmosphere overlooking the harbor, Navy Yard and Logan Airport. Good wine list. Getting a reservation is complicated and they are not accepted for groups of fewer than three. Approx. \$4 to \$9. Fall 1972

Joseph's—(279DartmouthSt Boston, 266-1502) An elegant restaurant charging inflated prices for good, but not great food. Reservations preferred.

Joyce Chen's Small Eating Place—(MassAve, CentralSqCambridge) The food at this Chinese restaurant is very good and highly spiced but portions are small. It is usually crowded. Cost about \$6. Spring 1974

Kabuki—(859MainSt Cambridge, 491-4929) Excellent quiet Japanese restaurant near Central Square. Menu is small but delicious, it may be worthwhile to make arrangements in advance for special dishes. Cost \$6. Spring 1974

Ken's Pub—(684MassAvCambridge, 868-5640) See their ad at the end of this section.

Kevin's Wharf—(254SummerStBoston, 426-8165) A very friendly, superb seafood restaurant with great atmosphere. There is live entertainment and a bar. Reservations are accepted. Cost about \$6. Spring 1974

Kon-Tiki Ports—(In the Sheraton Boston Hotel at Prudential Center, 262-3063) A very good Polynesian restaurant. \$3-\$6.

Kyoto Restaurant—(337MassAvBoston, MBTA Symphony) Although located in a slightly rundown section of Boston, Kyoto's surroundings are clean and comfortable. Menu features authentic Japanese food with some emphasis placed on the foods of the Kansai (western) region of Japan. Menu is in English but if you are not familiar with Japanese foods you should go with someone who is to fully appreciate this place. If you are adventurous, try the specialty of the house "Teishoku Special." You'll get five different dishes along with soup, vegetables and dessert for \$5.20. Decor is plain in a friendly atmosphere. Servings ample, dinner for \$3-\$6. Open seven

days a week. Spring 1973

La Groceria—(853MainStCambridge,547-9258) A small Italian restaurant not far from MIT. The food is pretty good, prices under \$4. Spring 1974

Legal Seafoods—(237HampshireSt Cambridge at InmanSq,547-5480) A combination restaurant/fish market giving you good inexpensive seafood in an informal atmosphere. Open 9 to 9; half-hour waiting line during the evening, but worth it. Approx \$3-\$4.50.

Locke-Ober Cafe—(3WinterPlBoston, between WinterSt and Temple Pl, 542-1340) One of Boston's most illustrious eating places, if not the King of them all. The service is impeccable and the Victorian decor is majestic, a fitting setting for the food from Locke-Ober's widely envied kitchens. The main dining room is closed to women, except on New Year's Eve and the night of the Harvard-Yale game if it is played at Harvard; that's called a male chauvinist's sense of humor. However, the dining room upstairs is somewhat more pleasant anyway, and it even offers private booths for 50 cents extra per person. The prices are high, naturally. You can blow \$25 per person without half trying, but you can get away with a wide variety of meals for under \$10. *A la carte* items range from \$2.75 for broiled chicken to \$15.50 for lobster thermidor, with complete dinners costing \$3 or more. Specialties here include lobster Savannah and filet mignon Mirabeau. There is a large and superb wine list and excellent cocktails at \$1 each. Reservations are required, along with jacket and tie.

London Pub—(12CentralSqCambridge) A dark and cozy restaurant serving Greek-American food. It has lunch and dinner specials and a bar and it features belly dancers. Cost usually \$3.50-\$5.50. Spring 1974. See their ad on page 190.

Maison Robert—(45SchoolStBoston, ParkSt on MBTA, 227-3370) This French restaurant is everything a fine restaurant should be: well done without going overboard. It has two dining facilities: BON HOMME RICHARD and BEN'S CAFE. Bon Homme Richard has a refined atmosphere with impressive modern decor. Ben's Cafe is a sidewalk cafe in the European style, serving excellent drinks. Service is attentive, portions adequate. Prices range from \$6.50 to \$10.00. Spring 1973

Maitre Jacques—(10EmersonPlBoston,park in Emerson Place lot for a fee, 742-5480) This restaurant serves superb French food, salads are delicately seasoned; service is excellent with unobtrusive French waiters. Specialties of the house are chateaubriand and onion soup and they have an outstanding wine list. Decor is simple and elegant with a subdued authentic qualtiy. Expensive but well worth it for

those special occasions. Prices from \$5 to \$10. Spring 1973

Mama Leone's—(165 Dartmouth St Boston, 262-6600) The well known NY city restaurant has now expanded to Boston. Whoever enjoys Italian food and vast quantities of it will not be disappointed though we rated it 3-4 in quality. Wine list good; interior can be called Hollywood-style. Spring 1973

Mary Hartigan's—(910 Washington St Dedham, intersection of Routes 1 and 128, 326-5666) Good food in generous servings, although they run out of things with unusual frequency. Waiters scamper about and eventually get things done, but be careful: they tend to drop things often.

Matsuya—(1768 Mass Av Cambridge, 491-5091) The only Korean restaurant in the Boston area. Serves Japanese as well as Korean food. The decor is lovely and the restaurant has recently been expanded so it now seats 60 with three Oriental seating tables. Service by waitresses in traditional costumes is average and meals are prepared right in front of you. From \$3 to \$5. Hours 5 to 9:30pm, Friday and Saturday to 10:30, closed Monday. Spring 1973

Mei's—(231 Worcester Rd Framingham, on Route 9, 1-872-9311; it's a toll call). This one is far away in Framingham, but high recommendations justify its inclusion. It is a Chinese restaurant said to be better than anything available in New York's Chinatown, let alone Boston. However recent reports say the quality is no longer as good. You can go there by car or MBTA. The servings are large — a single dish feeds two hungry people adequately. The selection is large and varied. Open at noon with variable closing times. \$3 minimum.

Mother Anna's—(211 Hanover St Boston, next to Sumner Tunnel, 523-8496) A small, good Italian restaurant in the North End which serves a regular clientele and is not conspicuously commercialized. There is wine available. Open to midnight.

Middle Eastern Restaurant—(4 Brookline St Cambridge, Central Sq, 354-8238) This is a popular place with students, but small, so you may have to wait for a table. They serve some of the only Middle Eastern food around, in a casual atmosphere, and at reasonable prices. The menu is limited, and you should bring your own drinks. The service is slow, but very friendly.

Natalie's—(1672 Mass Av Cambridge, 491-9602) One of those inexpensive, candle-lit restaurants that Harvard Square ought to have, but doesn't. An excellent place for an Italian meal and some beer; the food has a light, interesting flavor rather than the heavy, saucy Italian-American variety. Noon to 10pm weekdays; 5 to 10 Saturdays.

Natraj—(419MassAvCambridge, in CentralSq, 547-8810) Superior Indian food. Small, but conveniently located. Businessman's lunch \$1.50, portions are small.

Newbury Steak House—(94MassAvBoston,536-0184) An inexpensive restaurant located just across the Harvard bridge from MIT. The specialty is London Broil, though a complete selection of meats is offered. Steak is broiled in true Boston style — don't order anything rare, unless you want it to moo when you stick your fork in. By ordering a level or two more done than you want it you can get it right. The place makes its own bread, small loaves which come with the meal, and taste great. With a bit of luck you can take one out with you too. Open 7 days to 9pm. Rarely above \$6. Spring 1974

Nine Knox—(9KnoxStBoston,BackBay,482-3494) A unique restaurant whose operation is as follows: You arrive at 7:30pm sharp and enter a small, but beautifully furnished Georgian townhouse. Then you are served a five-course meal which is chosen by the management for everyone. At 10:30pm you exit, \$13 lighter and with a superb meal inside you (wine costs extra). Some of the dishes are local inventions and have no names recognizable to the world at large. Saturday has two seatings, 6pm and 9:30pm; closed Sunday.

No-Name Restaurant—(15½ FishPier,near Jimmy's) A little hole-in-the-wall place with (probably) the best seafood in Boston. Best instructions we have is that it is a glass door about 2/3 of the way out on the pier that all the fish warehouses are on, somewhere near a loading ramp. The pier has a fence with a gate and a guard at it. Best bet: watch for the line. Prices *very* reasonable for fresh seafood.

Omonioia—(42StuartStBoston, Boylston MBTA stop, 482-1349) A very pleasant Greek restaurant with some live entertainment. House specialties \$4-4.50, complete dinner \$1 extra and recommended. Spring 1973

Osaka—(617ConcordAvCambridge, 491-6600) Japanese food, prepared, cooked and graciously served at your table. The food is authentic (Sushi). They have a cocktail lounge. There is free parking. Closed Mondays. See their ad on page 190. Spring 1973

Orson Welles Restaurant—(1001MassAvCambridge midway between Central and Harvard Squares, 868-3607) Located in the Orson Wells complex, has a definite "student" atmosphere. The architecture is pleasing and slides are flashed on the wall as you dine. Service friendly and straightforward, great bread served with every dinner. Though standard fare, the meals are well-prepared; it's one place where the vegetables aren't overcooked. Spring 1973

Parker House—(60SchoolSt at Tremont, Boston, 227-8600) Gracious

dining with excellent service at the home of the Parker House roll. Atmosphere refined, food well-prepared but expensive. Open 7 days, Sunday brunch, \$3 to \$7.50. For an excellent, inexpensive meal, try just getting their salad. This meal will cost under \$2 and their salad bar is one of the best anywhere. Spring 1974

Parthenon—(924MassAvCambridge, 491-9592) A Greek restaurant near Putnam Circle. Reasonable food, lower prices than the Athenian Taverna and Onomoia. About \$3.50.

Peasant Stock—(421WashingtonStSomerville, 491-1013) Limited selection, but usually well prepared and with large servings.

Picadilly Inn—(29GardenStCambridge, 547-6100) A good, moderately-priced restaurant for steaks and lobsters, near Radcliffe College, located beneath the Hotel Continental.

Polynesian Village—(400CommAvBoston, Hotel Somerset, 267-9000) A fine place for Polynesian food. The decor is pleasant and the food is good, with the service the only weakness. If you come in with a half-priced college sampler coupon, forget it. The menu is large and varied, and the drinks are delicious. Reservations are a good idea on weekends. \$5-\$7.

Purcell's—(10CityHallAvBoston, actually in an alley next to old city hall) Composed of two restaurants; one is a sandwich shop that is worth visiting even if you don't order anything. Food is good, and prices are fair. The other is more formal with a menu and waiters.

Ritz-Carlton—(15ArlingtonStBoston, 536-5700, MBTA Arlington) Three Dining Rooms with three price ranges. Main dining room—reservations advisable—open 12 noon to 2:30, 6pm to 9pm except Fridays and Saturdays to 10pm; French Room 2:30 to 5pm, 9 to 12:30pm; Cafe 7am to 9pm. The cafe is least expensive, ranging from \$3.75 for dinner alone, up to maximum \$15 with appetizer, wine, dessert, coffee. The main dining room *starts* at \$15, can go to \$35 depending on how luxurious a meal you want. All dishes prepared "from scratch" with an original menu daily; food is delicately seasoned, made for discriminating palates, we rate it 10 overall. Downstairs the waiters can be a little overbearing but in the main dining room, overlooking the Public Garden with a pianist providing background music, emphasis is placed on extremely gracious, personalized service. Remember that this is THE RITZ with an elegance which is unsurpassed, and that if you are going to be extravagant enough to dine there, trying to spend the bare minimum would seem to be a pointless venture. An evening you should experience at least once. Spring 1973

Sanae—(272NewburyStBoston, 247-8434) A macrobiotic restaurant,

of which there are at least two branches in Boston. The menu features fresh seafood and grains. The food is significantly different from what you normally run into, especially the tempura soups and vegetables. Macrobiotic food, in general, tends to be too bland for Western taste buds; this place is no exception. Closed Mondays, about \$2.50.

Shanghai—(21HudsonStBoston,482-4797) Shanghai and Mandarin Chinese food in ample portions. As with all good Chinese food, it is best to order several dishes for a group and sample everything. It is one of the better Chinese restaurants around. \$5 average, open 7 days. Reservations not necessary. Spring 1974

Simeones—(21BrooklineStCambridge, off CentralSq, 354-9569) A nearby Italian restaurant with low prices and reasonable food. Actually it's Italian-American, with a pretty good chef's sauce served generously over the pasta. The menu provides a quite adequate selection of Italian and American food, servings are quite generous and service is prompt and friendly. They have specials Mon, Tues, and Wed and there is a special price on the 13th of each month for students. Prices for full dinners run \$2 through \$3.50. Open 7 days. Spring 1974

Song Hee—(58BeachStBoston,426-5543) Commonly known as *Flung Dungs*, they are open 24 hours a day. They serve home-made Chinese food and have been described as like Twenty Chimneys only in Chinese (i.e. a greasy spoon). Service? THEY give it to YOU, don't they? Spring 1974

Joe Tecce's—(53N.WashingtonStBoston,523-8975) Located in North End around Haymarket Sq. *Robust* meals with hearty homemade wine; shrimp cacciatore, steak a la marsala, and Italian salad for two delectable. Prices from \$3. Hours 5pm to 11pm, closed Sundays. Recommended.

Tempura Hut—(444PortlandStCambridge,868-0551) Delightful, small (about a dozen tables) Japanese specialty restaurant (with two Japanese style sit-on-the-floor booths). Sukiyaki at \$3.95 is fabulous and more than two could eat (cooked at the table of course). Groups of tables are offset at different levels to give a sense of privacy. Rated about 8 with a moderate \$3 to \$5 range. Spring 1973

Top of the Hub—(Located high atop the Prudential Building, 536-1775) Boston's version of Stouffer's "Top of wherever" restaurants. The restaurant features a fantastic view and slapdash cooking. Service is apparently okay. The decor is Oriental and live music is provided. Reservations are a good idea evenings and weekends; the place gets crowded then. The menu is limited; the prices go from \$4.75 to \$7.75, lower at lunchtime when you can get

a sandwich for less than \$2. Open 7 days.

Trader Vic's—(ParkSqBoston, at the Statler Hilton, 426-2000) Enormous choice of fine Polynesian, Chinese and American cuisine in a beautiful South Seas atmosphere. Generous portions of quality 9, prices \$5.50 to \$8. Excellent bleu cheese salad. Less expensive meal could be made out of several appetizers. A wonderful place. Spring 1973

Union Oyster House—(41UnionSt behind Government Center, 227-2750; location at Stuart Street recently burned down) If you like oysters or want good seafood of any kind, this is the place to go. The dining rooms are old and friendly, with heavy timber beams, and the seafood selection is complete. Prices range from \$2.50 for a fish dinner to \$7 for the fanciest lobster dishes; meals average around \$3.75. Service is variable.

The Warehouse—(24NeccoStBoston, near the Sumner Street Bridge, 426-1880) This restaurant was once exactly that, a warehouse. Now it is a carnival-like restaurant where you can dine in one of the exotic booths, such as a helicopter, a jail cell, or a merry-go-round. The food is good, though not really special, but the atmosphere is something else. Prices are somewhat high.

Wursthaus—(BoylstonStCambridge, 491-7110) This restaurant is a big German-American (as distinguished from the real German) establishment at Harvard Square. The bar is fine, but the food not especially well prepared and rather overpriced. It's a pretty good place to get lunch though.

Yee Hong Guey—(34OxfordStBoston, 426-6738) Consistently good, inexpensive Chinese food in large servings. Menu has a fairly large selection, but very few exotic dishes. You may have to wait in line for a while on Friday and Saturday evenings to get in. Price per person runs \$2.50-\$4.00 depending on what you order. There is a take-out service which accepts phone orders. No reservations for tables.

Zorba's—(485MassAv, Cambridge, 492-6456) A good Greek restaurant near Central Square with fast and courteous service. Meals are filling and better than average. Cost — under \$4. No reservations. Spring 1974

Restaurant Chains

The following are generally distributed around Boston:

Howard Johnson's—There are quite a few of these knocking around with at least one in Cambridge (555ConcordAv, 547-8432), Brookline (1329BeaconSt, 566-9503), and in Boston (500BoylstonSt,

262-8914). The one in Brookline has all-you-can-eat specials one or two days a week. If you're into eating at Howard Johnson's you can check the others for similar offerings.

International House of Pancakes—A fine place to go for pancakes in large servings and many varieties, well made and reasonably priced. The branches significantly near MIT are in Brighton (1850 Soldier's Field Rd, 254-9464), in Brookline (149 Harvard St, 566-8431), and in North Cambridge (619 Concord Av, 491-9304).

Jack in the Box—The nearest branch is the Cambridge branch at 506 Mass Av in Central Square next to Hi-Fi Pizza. It's like McDonalds but not as good. They are open 24 hours a day.

Pewter Pot Muffin House—Has branches in Cambridge (3 Brattle St, Harvard Sq, 547-5376), and in Boston (741 Boylston St, 536-4470). Open until midnight, except when they cheat and close early. A pretty good place to buy muffins or a light meal, with prices generally below \$3.

On-Campus Food

There exist a few places to get food on campus. They tend toward an unexciting norm, but will keep you fed until you find someplace better.

Commons—Baker, MacGregor and Walker Memorial have dining halls serving commons food three meals a day on weekdays. If you're not on commons you can buy things *al la carte* or on an unlimited-seconds basis, except at Walker where all noncommons food is sold *a la carte*.

Walker Memorial has organized facilities for noncommons eating; at the others you may have to wheedle the dietician. The Student Center dining room (Lobdell) offers 3 meals a day on weekdays and is closed on weekends. A concise description of its food printed several years ago goes "...Breakfast not intolerable, and the hot and cold sandwiches are good. The rest of the food and service have earned this place the nickname Slobdell." That description is not out of date. **Twenty Chimneys**, on the third floor of the Student Center is open 2pm-1am on weekdays, 8am-1am on weekends (during the school year). This is a grill room staffed by students who do all the cooking. The food is pretty mediocre and the atmosphere is good and dark. Service goes from reasonable to putrid. Very crowded after LSC movies. Bad frappes.

Pritchett Lounge—East Campus's answer to Twenty Chimneys, on the second floor of Walker with a separate entrance (the left-hand stairs in back). Similar food, better frappes, much friendlier service.

Most of the dining halls now sell beer and/or wine and they sometimes request that you not take it out.

Muddy Charles Pub—Located on the first floor of Walker Memorial, this is GSC's own little pub. Sells beer, wine, etc. and is a good place to go.

Not really on campus, but fairly close are the two **Boston Sandwich Shops** (136MassAvCambridge, just past the Armory; 143MainStCambridge, near TechSq), which sell so-so subs at lunchtime. Also nearby are the **Campus House of Pizza** (239MassAv, 547-2208) and the **Hawk Shop** (25MassAvBoston, 267-2242), which is open until 3am. See also the **F and T** in the restaurant listings.

Ice Cream Shops

For ice cream addicts, there are dozens of shops in the Boston area that offer this treat, as well as (usually) a selection of sandwiches. If you can't get to one of those listed, try a nearby drugstore; it will usually sell quite reasonable concoctions. However, the true connoisseur will appreciate the variety and quality to be found only at an ice cream shop. **Note:** In Massachusetts, a "milkshake" is made with syrup and milk. If you want some ice cream in your milkshake, order a "frappe."

Cabot's—(743WashingtonStNewton, 244-0929) Serves excellent homemade ice cream (and good sandwiches), as do several other places. What makes this place so special is what it does with the ice cream. They have every kind of concoction you can imagine, all of them excellent. They also create party sundaes (e.g. the Great Pyramid, which will feed 60 people) on two days notice. They're reasonably far from MIT, but it must be well worth the trip; you can never go there without meeting other MIT people.

Friendly's—(Coolidge Corner, Charles River Plaza, and elsewhere) A chain with linguistic problems (they call frappes "fribbles," or maybe "awfulawfuls"). Heavy syrup content in their concoctions; when you order a vanilla soda, you *really* get that vanilla. Try it out and see if you like their style. Slightly better than, but not significantly different from Brigham's.

Baskin-Robbins—(Coolidge Corner, Brookline; 60CharlesStBoston; HarvardSq; KenmoreSq[underneath and undercutting Brigham's]; one has opened in CentralSq) a nation-wide chain of franchised ice cream-only stores. Features 31 unusual and constantly-changing flavors, which they sell by the cone, dish, or carton. The ice cream is homemade (i.e. made on the premises) and contains up to twice the federal minimum butterfat content. Very tasty (but very fattening).

Bailey's—(HarvardSq; four stores in Boston; Wellesley) Slightly more

expensive than Brigham's, but the quality is better (especially the hot fudge), and the atmosphere is much less plastic and more convivial. Old-style marble-top tables and metal sundae dishes (as opposed to Brigham's *formica nouveau*). Not as common as Brigham's except in downtown Boston, where they seem to come in pairs.

Brigham's—(HarvardSq; *two* in Central Sq, and elsewhere) The most prevalent chain around Boston (in fact, they're like a plague). You're never far from one. Sells all the standard ice cream orders. The size and quality of servings are nothing special, but the prices are fairly reasonable. One drawback is that they rarely stock more than a dozen flavors, but that will only bother a real connoisseur. Overall, Brigham's is a good place to go if you need a quick fix of ice cream.

Steve's Ice Cream—(191ElmStSomerville, DavisSq, 623-9449) You can't miss this place, just look for the big ice cream freezer in the window. Steve makes his own ice cream and toppings on the premises. Only 4 or 5 flavors are available but all are excellent and generously served.

Zum-Zum's—(9BrattleStCambridge, near HarvardSq) A chain store selling so-so ice cream. Also sells fairly decent short-order German food.

Pizza

There are numerous pizzerias around the Boston area. **Cambridge Tower of Pizza** (1728MassAvCambridge, 868-7000) will deliver for a 50 cent fee, and **Dino's Restaurant** (51MassAvBoston, 266-6381) also delivers to MIT for 45 cents and a \$1.50 minimum order. The pizza place closest to the Institute is **Campus House of Pizza** (239MassAvCambridge, 547-2208). **Royal Pizza** (450MassAvCambridge, 491-7293) is also close by and **Gershman's Pizza** (380GreenStCambridge, 876-2882) provides fast delivery, free of charge, to MIT in oven-equipped jeeps (takes about 20 minutes). Their pizzas are delicious. **Hi-Fi Pizza** (496MassAvCambridge, 354-9673) is not as good but it also is near MIT. See ad on page 188.

Al Capone's Pizzeria at Haymarket (106BlackstoneStBoston, 723-8348) and **Regina's Pizza** (11½ThacherStBoston, 227-0765) are reputed to have the best pizzas in town.

Late-Night Restaurants

The following eating establishments are open late at night. Some of them are merely hamburger joints; others are more noteworthy, and are also listed in the **Restaurant** section. **Note:** Food tends to be greasy in the all-night places.

AllstonTower of Pizza—(178HarvardStAllston, 254-1600) Pizza and

Italian food; will deliver, but not to MIT. Open until 3am.

Hayes Bickford Coffee Shops—(546 and 1326MassAvCambridge; also other locations). Always open at the addresses above. May close at 4am elsewhere.

House of Roy—See restaurant listing. Open until 1am.

Jack and Marion's—See restaurant listing. Open until 2:45am.

Jack in the Box—(CentralSq) Hamburgers and tacos not very good. Open 24 hours.

Ken's at Copley—See restaurant listing. Open until 3am.

Kim Toy's—(2TylerStBoston, 426-6370) Chinese food. Always open. Always poor.

King Bagel Shop—(419HarvardStBrookline, 566-9228) Bagels, lox other food. Always open.

Mondo's Restaurant—(338-7110) is alive and well at A and Melcher Streets, behind South Station. Open all night.

Song Hee (58BeachAtBoston, 426-5543) See restaurant listing. Open 24 hours.

1200 Beacon Street Restaurant Coffee Shop—(1200BeaconSt Brookline) Food poor, but not greasy.

24-Hour Coffeehouse—On the second floor of the Student Center, they sell bagels, donuts, candy, coffee, tea, yogurt, and punch. They are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week Sept through May (They limit their hours during the summer).

Waldorf Cafeterias—(1380MassAvCambridge; 1070BoylstonStBoston; other locations) Greasy imitation food. *Caveat Ingestor*. Always open.

Outdoor Recreation

Remarks

Although a metropolitan area, Boston is not far from a large variety of outdoor recreation facilities. All of New England from Cape Cod to the Canadian border is within a few hours drive, and the variety of possibilities open to people who enjoy the outdoors is impressive.

The Metropolitan District Commission (MDC, 20SomersetStBoston, 727-5215) has information on boating, beaches, public pools and skating rinks. It also manages the major parks and the Blue Hills

Reservation, which is a ski area in winter, and a popular picnic resort in the summer. Write them for a copy of their excellent map.

Fishing and hunting information comes from the Massachusetts Fisheries and Game Division at 727-3151.

Beaches

The MDC operates **Revere** (in the north) and **Wollaston** (in the south) beaches, which are unimpressive, even cruddy, but reachable by MBTA. Revere beach is basically an amusement park, a watered-down Coney Island, as is **Nantasket** beach. Nantasket is accessible by boat from Rowes Wharf on Atlantic Avenue.

Pollution reports on all the city beaches can be obtained by calling 727-5215.

The more popular (and better) beaches are further along the coast, and one needs a car to get to them.

On the North Shore: **Crane's Beach**, off Route 1A in Ipswich, charges \$2.75 per car on weekends and \$1.50 on weekdays. **Wingaersheek Beach** in Ipswich Bay, charges \$2.00 on weekends. **Plum Island** is a long and beautiful beach with limited but cheaper (\$1.00 per car) parking. **Nahant** on a peninsula just north of Boston, is nice and close by, but (as a consequence) often crowded. **Caution:** The water on these North Shore beaches is good and cold.

On the South Shore: **Nantasket Beach**, has an amusement area (larger than Revere's), and **Duxbury Beach** is 35 miles south of Boston off route 3. Further south are Cape Cod with infinite beaches, and **Nantucket** and **Martha's Vineyard** islands.

On **Cape Cod**, there are several peculiarities to be noted. First, the rush day for this place is Sunday, when all of Boston deposits itself on the Cape. Since the road facilities for getting on and off the Cape are limited, massive jam-ups result in the evening when everyone tries to go home simultaneously. The obvious solution is to come on a weekday, but if that proves impossible you can avoid the rush by starting at about 6am and heading home not later than 2:30pm, which takes quite a bit of willpower. Also, the best beaches in terms of water conditions are **Nauset** and **Coast Guard** on the eastern shore of the Cape. Since they, like everyone else, quickly get crowded, you may have to walk one or two miles from the parking lot (north on Nauset, south on Coast Guard) to avoid solidly packed people. The **Cape Cod National Seashore** is undeveloped, but much less crowded.

Ferries run to the islands. The best way to get around once you're there is by bicycle. They can be rented on the island. However, the

quality of the rented bikes varies, so a better idea is to bring your own.

If you go to the beach during June or July, bring along some bug dope (insect repellent) or you will be eaten alive.

Hiking, Mountain Climbing, Backpacking, Etc.

Check around for state and national parks, which often are located around the more spectacular scenery. The respective state governments can help you out in this regard.

The **Appalachian Mountain Club** (AMC, 5JoyStBoston, near the Common, 523-0636) maintains hiking trails and shelters throughout the northeast. They publish maps and news on hiking conditions throughout the area.

If you're contemplating almost any kind of outdoor activity (hiking, backpacking, canoeing, bicycling, cross-country skiing, or snowshoeing) the place to go for information is the **MIT Outing Club** (MITOC, W20-461, x3-2988). They sponsor trips, have up-to-date information and good advice, and even rent equipment to members or people on club-sponsored trips. Membership costs \$3. Office hours are 5-6pm, Mon. and Thurs.

Other organizations that run trips and give beginner's classes are AMC, **Sierra Club** (373HuronAvCambridge, 869-9330), **American Youth Hostel** (251HarvardStBrookline, 731-5430), **Eastern Mountain Sports** (1041CommAvBrighton, 254-4250), and **Climber's Corner** (55RiverStCambridge, 876-6270). The last two are camping equipment stores that also offer excellent instruction and equipment rental, for a fee.

Other outdoor clubs are:

White Water Club—(W20-461, x3-2988) White water canoeing and kayaking.

MIT Soaring Club—Check in *Tech Talk* for information on meetings.

MIT Scuba and Skin Diving Club—For information, call the swimming pool x3-4489).

Tektite Skydiving Club—(W20-451)

For hints on buying equipment, see **Outing Equipment** under **Shopping**. It's also a very good idea to contact someone in the appropriate MIT club for advice. **Note:** Even during the summer, the weather in the mountain areas is violent and unpredictable. Take adequate clothing before venturing out there.

Skiing

Remarks

New England is not the Alps, but it does offer a lot of good skiing. The ski season runs from late November to mid-April and longer in some of the northern regions. The areas offer everything from beginner to championship runs, with ski schools teaching every style of skiing.

Because of the proximity of ski areas, and since there are so many skiers around, you should have little or no trouble finding transportation. Ask around your lab, dorm or even your advisor's office if you are looking for a ride; if you have a car, sniff out some riders who will help pay your gas bills. Check the MIT Outing Club for signup sheets.

Lodging similarly should not be a problem if you go about it right. If you and a group of friends will be going up very often, you might consider leasing a cabin somewhere. You could also try finding a lodge near Intervale, New Hampshire, close to many good White Mountain ski areas, for which trips leave each weekend (see above). MIT itself owns Talbot House in South Pomfret, Vermont, which can be used by MIT groups for a fee. Trips to other areas are occasionally organized by MIT groups, with lodging included. MITOC generally runs an extended western USA ski trip over IAP.

Lift tickets cost between \$5 and \$12 per day. However, you can save money by skiing weekdays (more skiing for your ticket, sometimes lower cost too), taking advantage of ski weeks and other special programs (a great way to learn to ski) and cashing in on student discounts, which are offered at some areas. Ski areas are usually open 9am-4:30pm.

At least two radio stations (WRKO, WBZ) give daily ski reports during the season; you can also call the **New England Council** (522-2580) for information. To interpret these reports, you can use the following conversion factors: Excellent = good skiing; very good = general snow cover, with some ice or bald spots; good = pretty bad, mainly ice and large bald areas; fair = unskiable, confluent baldness. Also, several areas have Yellow Pages listings so you can call them up yourself. Beginners' slopes are normally better off than "pro" slopes on the same mountain, so if you are not a wonderful skier you don't have to be quite so leery of the reports.

Listings of ski areas follow below. Some are quite out of date, and the list is by no means exhaustive. Try MITOC (x3-2988) or your local pro for more information.

Close at Hand

Blue Hills in Canton, accessible by MBTA (take the Brush Hill bus from Mattapan station), is a beginners' area. It is also crowded,

except on weekdays. Facilities include several small lifts.

Boston Hill in Andover, is not as crowded as the preceding area. It has a good intermediate slope and is open some evenings. Facilities include one J-Bar and three rope tows.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire sports skiing throughout the White Mountains. The slopes are not as expensive as in Vermont, nor are they as impressive. However, they suffice for all but the hotshot racer or jet-set apres-ski fanatic.

Cannon Mountain in Franconia offers excellent skiing, and some of the best facilities in New England, including an aerial tram, two chair lifts and four T-bars.

Mount Sunapee in Newbury is *the* local area with seven slopes and nine trails. However, it is usually crowded. Facilities include three chair lifts, a T-bar and a rope tow.

King Ridge in New London is a good novice and intermediate slope at reasonable prices. Its two T-bars and rope tows are usually not crowded.

Mount Cranmore in North Conway is noted for its long trails. The facilities are highlighted by two skimobiles, two chair lifts and a poma. It is within the triangle area of Mount Cranmore, Black Mountain and Wildcat.

Gunstock in Gilford is the closest big, uncrowded ski area to MIT. It has good slopes and trails, serviced by rope tows, chair lifts and T-bars.

Wildcat in Pinkham Notch is full-sized ski area boasting a gondola and chair lifts, with spectacular views of Tuckerman's and Huntington Ravines on Mount Washington.

Waterville Valley is a very friendly ski area, large and well-tended, quite popular with MIT people and others.

For beginners and intermediates, there are many smaller, less crowded, often cheaper mountains, usually marked on gas station maps.

Vermont

Vermont's ski areas are the largest in the eastern US, and include the most opulent. Whether the occasionally better skiing compensates

for the crowds, expense, commercialization and travel time is an open question.

Killington Basin isn't Sherborne is easy to get to from MIT and is an excellent area. Its four mountains provide a variety of trails and slopes, though its hardest slopes are not as demanding as those at some other areas. Its beginners' slopes are particularly fine. Facilities include lifts, a ski week package featuring the GLM (Graduate Length Method) of learning to ski parallel, and extensive snow-making facilities. (3 hours driving time.)

Sugarbush Valley in Warren and **Glen Ellen** and **Mad River Glen** in Waitsfield provide the ideal setting for a ski week. Each mountain is impressive in its own right, and all three are within twenty minutes of each other. The variety available will keep any skier interested. Despite their proximity, each has its own character. Sugarbush is known as a glamor area, but don't let the jet-setters lead you into considering it a bunny hill; it isn't. There is expert terrain off Castlerock, and plenty of intermediate and novice skiing serviced by a large and colorfully painted gondola. Glen Ellen is a friendly ski area, with good skiing continuing late into the spring off the upper lift. It offers a \$3 discount to MITOC members. Mad River Glen started as an almost exclusively expert area, but has developed slopes for beginners and intermediates. (3½ hours driving time.)

Mount Mansfield and **Spruce Peak**, better known by their location at Stowe, have the most challenging trails in Vermont, led by the world-famous "nose-dive." The area has recently added a gondola and additional trails to service the two mountains. The ski school is excellent. The place is expensive, but what do you expect from the ski capital of the East? (4 hours driving time.)

After great pain, a formal feeling comes.

— Emily Dickinson

Madonna Mountain in Jeffersonville was once known as the area in back of Stowe, but it has come into its own since then. It has essentially everything Stowe has, excepting the crowds and high prices. There are trails at the top connecting with Stowe. (4 hours driving time.)

Jay Peak at North Troy is on the Canadian border and has a good package deal, which allows you to ski several nearby areas in Canada's Eastern Townships. The area features aerial trams, innocent-looking Quebecois girls, and fewer thaws (colder weather) than its southern neighbors. With its new, higher altitude snowmaking facilities, it provides skiing late into the spring. (4½ hours driving time.)

Maine

Sugarloaf Mountain at Rangeley is a challenging area featuring a gondola that serves open snow fields. The crowds aren't there, the cost is low, and the ski school is excellent. Distance from Boston is similar to Stowe's (4 hours driving time.)

New York

Only two New York ski areas are listed here. There are in fact quite a few of them, with a greater concentration around the western part of the state.

Gore Mountain at North Creek is relatively new. However it has large crowds on weekends, so you would do better to take the midweek package, which at \$25 for lifts and lessons over five days simply can't be beat. The area boasts a gondola and several upper mountain lifts that provide terrain for every skier. Nearby Lake George has some good night spots, and don't forget New York's 18-year drinking age. (4 hours driving time.)

Whiteface Mountain in Wilmington has more vertical descent than Sun Valley, Idaho. It provides some of the most challenging lift-served skiing in the east, with all the facilities of Lake Placid close at hand. Rugged and scenic, Whiteface suffers from lack of natural snow but has the world's largest snowmakers to compensate. (5 hours driving time.)

Quebec

Canada's eastern ski areas are not a whole lot farther from Boston than are New England areas; for extended stays they are often worth the trip. They have other advantages, namely lower costs, smaller crowds and (for some people) better atmosphere than American areas. Two are listed below, though there are many others. **Caution:** Canadian ski areas tend to get very cold; temperatures of -20 degrees and a howling wind are not unusual. So if you are going anytime other than spring, when things warm up, dress accordingly. By the same token, Canadian areas stay open later in the season than do American.

Mont Ste-Anne at Beaufort is a popular place for an intersession trip (end of January) because the timing coincides with nearby Quebec City's world-famous Winter Carnival, a huge week-long party. Also, who can argue with \$3.50 lift tickets and lodgings that start at \$2 per person per night?

Mont Tremblant, 80 miles north of Montreal, is eastern Canada's biggest and most famous mountain. It has a myriad of trails covering the whole mountain and ranging from beginner to suicide. Costs are a bit higher than at Mont Ste-Anne, but still cheap by American standards. The ski school is superb.

Mass Media

Radio

Boston is one of the largest radio markets in the country. The word "market" is not used lightly; broadcasters are totally dependent on ad revenues, and fees paid by national networks, which supply programming and their own commercials. (The only exceptions are the subsidized college and public network stations, which are not permitted to broadcast advertising.) Most stations broadcast exactly what they think they have to in order to maximize advertising revenue; in this respect, Boston radio is much like radio all over the U.S.A.

Boston does have some unique radio stations, however. Most of the major schools in the area have their own student radio stations, many of which broadcast to the outside world via FM. MIT's student radio station is **WTBS**, which broadcasts to Cambridge and Boston via 88.1 FM. It operates with 20.5 watts (with the possibility of increasing in the future) but it has a very large area of coverage for such low power. **WTBS** will send you a program if you call them (dormline 0731 or 253-4000), or you can join their operations if you want. Their studios and offices are in the basement of Walker Memorial.

Other student radio stations in the Boston area include WHRB-FM (95.3 FM Stereo) from Harvard, which broadcasts a wide variety of programming, all of which tends to be very good. Although the type of programming they do at different times of the day tends to remain fixed from day to day, WHRB offers a program guide free of charge. If you are interested in classical music in particular, you will find the guide very helpful. The address is: WHRB-FM, 45 Quincy St. Cambridge, Ma.

WBUR-FM (90.9 Stereo) offers excellent classical music programming during the day, with talk, jazz, and variety at night. WBUR is run by the Boston University Department of Speech. WBUR's programming guide costs money . . . you should listen to the station for details. WERS (88.9 Stereo) is Emerson College's attempt at broadcasting. On this station, you hear rock, news, and some classical programming. No guide is available.

Other stations worth noting in the area include WCRB-FM (102.5 Stereo) and WGBH-FM (89.7 Stereo). These are among the better classical music stations in the country. WGBH also broadcasts a great deal of other public service programming and news. Together, these two stations participate in a discrete 4-channel broadcast of the Boston Symphony Orchestra each Saturday. WCRB also broadcasts CBS SQ matrix 4-channel sound. Occasionally, WGBH-TV, Channel 2, will join in the simulcasts. WCRB-FM has a closed-circuit Muzak channel, which, unfortunately, degrades their signal on many

receivers. Both WGBH-FM and WCRB-FM have program guides for a fee.

WBCN has recently joined the simulcast business (WCRB and WGBH had been doing it for several years). They broadcast the ABC-TV rock concerts in stereo on 104.1 FM, while Channel, 5, WCVB-TV, handles the video. Occasionally, WBCN and WGBH-TV will broadcast live rock simulcasts locally. When they are not simulcasting, WBCN offers a wide variety of progressive rock and blues, with news and public affairs programming.

In the following listing, the notation used is: (Call letters) — (Frequency in kHz) [(Power in kW)/(Hours per day)] (Affiliation) /(Location) MOR means middle of the road, UMOR and DMOR mean upbeat and downbeat middle of the road.

AM Stations:

WEEI — (590 (5/24)) News (5am to 10pm); Mystery (10-11pm); Sports (11pm to 1am); Talk show (1m to 5am)

WRKO — (680 (50/24)) Top 40 rock.

WCAS — (740 (0.25/day)Cambridge) Folk rock.

WHDH—(850(50/24)) UMOR, Red Sox.

WRYT — (950 (5/day)) Mostly religious music, some MOR.

WBZ—(1030 (50/24)) UMOR, 6pm-6am call-in talk shows, Patriots, Celtics, BC football, Bruins.

WILD—(1090 (1/day)) Soul music.

WCOP—(1150 (5/24)NBC affiliate) Country and Western music.

WEZE—(1260 (5/24) ABC) Rock, oldies.

WJDA—(1300 (1/day)/Quincy)MOR.

WCRB—(1330 (5/19) ABC-info/Waltham) Classical music. Simulcast with WCRB-FM.

WLYN—(1360 (1/day) ABC/Lynn) MOR. Simulcast with WLYN-FM.

WWEL— (1430 (5/day)/Medford) MOR.

WMEX—(1510 (50/day, 5/night) ABC) Top 40 rock.

WNTN—(1550 (10/day)/Newton) Progressive rock.

WUNR—(1600 (5/24)/Brookline) Ethnic programs, Soul (midnight-3am)

If Boston's stations don't satisfy you, or if you are homesick, you can listen to numerous out-of-town AM stations at night. Continuous news can be heard on WCBS (880 KHZ) and WINS (1010) from New York, or WBBM (780) from Chicago. Top 40 rock booms in on WPTR (1540) from Albany, on WABC (770) from New York, and slightly less regularly on WLS (890) and WCFL (1000) from Chicago. Excellent classical music programming is on WQXR (1560) in New York. Numerous other stations around the US and Canada can be heard at night; most of the powerful stations are between 640 and 900 kHz, 990 and 1220kHz, and 1500-1580kHz. Incidentally, WBZ-AM (Boston) can be heard in 38 states at night.

FM Stations

[Call letters] — [(Frequency in MHz) (Stereo) [(Hours per day)] (Affiliation)/(Location)]

*— Easily received in Cambridge.

***WTBS** —[88.1 (11) Studios at MIT/Cambridge] Jazz, classical rock, folk. Live coverage of MIT events.

***WERS**—[88.9S (10) Emerson College/Boston] Rock, classical, jazz. Tune in if you want to hear rock DJ's of tomorrow in training, minus commercials. Classical programming is OK. Amateurish at times.

***WGBH**—[89.7S (18) Eastern Public Radio/Boston] Classical, educational, some jazz. Live music (BSO three times a week, and Tanglewood summer concerts; New England Conservatory) and high quality tapes (BBC; CBC; organ recitals). Poetry, literature, public affairs. Strong, clean signal. All night classical music Sunday morning only.

***WBUR**— [90.9S (18) Studios at Boston U/Boston] Classical, some rock and jazz. Good classical programming. High fidelity equipment. Talk show Saturdays at 9am. Strong signal; can be received on amplifiers in Back Bay. Get your local EE jock to install a "tuned trap" if you don't want to hear it.

WMFO — [91.5 (10) Tufts U/Medford] Rock, soul, classical. OK. Weak signal.

WRBB— [91.7 (12) Northeastern U/Boston] Rock, some sports. Good. Weak signal.

WPRO—[92.3S (24) /Providence] Rock.

WHAV—[92.5S (18)/Haverhill] EZ.

***WBOS**—[92.9S (19)/Brookline] EZ background; foreign language programs.

***WCGY**—[93.7S (?) /Lawrence] ?

***WCOZ**—[94.5S(24)] EZ.

***WHRB**—[95.3S (18) Harvard U/Cambridge] Jazz, classical, rock. High quality college station. Features 24-hour "music orgies" during Harvard reading periods (January and May). Few, low-key commercials.

***WJIB**—[96.6S (24)] EZ background. Very clean signal.

***WROR**—[98.5S (24)] Automated oldies.

WPLM—[99.1S (19)/Plymouth] DMOR with music of 40's. Weak.

***WSSH** — [99.5S (24)/Lowell] EZ Background.

***WCOP**— [100.7S (24) NBC] "Classic Gold Rock & Roll." Automated.

WLYN—[101.7 (18) ABC-ent/Lynn] MOR. Variety.

***WCRB**—[102.5S (24) ABC-info/ Waltham] The only full-time classical station left. BSO, Pops, and Tanglewood concerts (often live) Friday-Sunday evenings. "WCRB Saturday Night" comedy show weekly at about 10pm-12:30am, then jazz til 8am. Few commercials 1am-6am any day.

***WEEI**—[103.3S (19) CBS] Light rock.

***WBCN**—[104.1S (24)/Boston] Free-form progressive rock. Long stretches of music, few low-key announcements. Commercials are increasing, though many are entertaining. "Alternative" news at noon and 6pm. Some tolerable, even interesting DJ's. Strong signal, but falls off the air frequently.

WPJB— [105.1S (19) Providence] EZ during day. Classical evening programs. Weak signal.

***WVBF**—[105.7S (24)/Framingham] Rock. Obnoxious commercials, but not too many of them. Strong signal.

***WBZ**—106.7S (20)] Rock. Few commercials. Strong signal. Top 40 rock.

WAAF—[107.3S (24) ABC-amer/Worcester] Rock. Few commercials.

***WWEL**—[107.9 (19) ABC-ent/Madford] EZ, ethnic, programming.

This list is by no means complete; over 45 FM stations were logged on a random night with a Dyna FM-5 tuner and a cheap folded dipole antenna in Cambridge.

Television

The situation in TV is somewhat different from that in radio. Because of the huge capital and programming costs and a severely limited number of channels, the variety is quite small (though the Boston area is quite fortunate to have 8 channels). The familiar NBC, CBS, and ABC have their outlets in Boston as well as in neighboring large cities. The UHF band is the retreat of independents, with old movies, old reruns, and sports much in evidence. The only exception is WBGX which, with its sister station WGBH, broadcasts some remarkably good films, concerts and experimental programs from time to time.

Now that the FCC has eased restrictions, cable TV and radio are entering the Boston market. The increased number of channels resulting should help spur more variety in programming. Until that day, we have to settle for what we've got.

TV Stations

[Call letters] — [Channel/Affiliation/Location]

*Easily received in Cambridge.

***WGBH** — [2/PBS] Films, documentaries, BSO concerts, experimental programs, public affairs. High quality programming, no commercials. They produce much of the nationwide programming seen on other public stations.

***WBZ** — [4/NBC] Standard NBC fare. Red Sox

***WCVB** — [5/ABC] Standard ABC fare, some public-interest programming. All night programming.

WTEV — [6/New Bedford MA] Standard ABC fare.

***WNAC** — [7/CBS] Standard CBS fare.

WMUR — [9/Manchester NH] Standard ABC fare, old movies.

WJAR — [10/Providence RI] Standard NBC fare.

WPRI — [12/Providence RI] Standard CBS fare, Red Sox

WSMW — [27/Worcester MA] Movies, reruns, old movies, Celtics.

***WSBK** — [38/Boston] Movies, reruns, sports, some CBS shows, Bruins.

***WGBX** — [44/PBS] Educational, medical, science reports, experimental programming, language instruction. Associated with WGBH. If you missed a program on Channel 2, try 44 — it may have the same thing a few days later.

***WLVI** — [56/Cambridge] Reruns, old movies. Creature Feature, Chiller Theater and Sherlock Holmes movies every Saturday night.

Newspapers

The three daily Boston newspapers are the **The Boston Globe**, **The Boston Herald-American** and **The Christian Science Monitor**. The *Globe* is a liberal, Democratic newspaper editorially. It carries syndicated columns, and was one of the first papers in the country to publish the celebrated "Pentagon Papers." The old **Herald Traveler** died recently, due to the loss of its profitable TV license; the name and publishing plant were taken over by the **Record-American**. The new **Herald-American** is a Hearst product and is very close to the old **Record-American** in style (though the tabloid format has been abandoned in favor of a larger page). The new paper is still fond of sensationalism and banner headlines, but it is said to have the highest circulation in the Boston area. The **Christian Science Monitor** prints news and analysis, generally of high quality, and has the most intelligent editorials of the Boston dailies.

Two weeklies, **The Boston Phoenix** and **The Real Paper**, are local examples of the "sea level" press. They regularly publish "muckraking" articles about world, national, and local affairs, and competition between the papers is fierce. Reviews of entertainment products and programs, complete listings of the week's events, and some incredible classified ads are also featured.

The **Cambridge Chronicle** and other smaller weekly publications are oriented toward suburban populations or special-interest groups. There are some foreign language weeklies for minority groups in Boston.

Finally, several political groups have weekly papers which they are continuously hawking. These are often quite biased and polemical, but make interesting reading and occasionally break stories before the regular newspapers do.

On-Campus

There are three student newspapers published at MIT. **The Tech** has news, sports, commentary, and arts reviews, and is distributed on campus Tuesdays and Fridays. **Thursday** publishes commentary, creative writing, art reviews, some news, and a back page with interesting quotes and Feiffer cartoons. The Thursday staff recently started publishing an MIT arts paper called **Monday**. It came out 5 times last term; we assume it will be published again this year. **Ergo**, an objectivist paper staffed partially by Radicals for Capitalism, is distributed each Wednesday at MIT, BU and Harvard. All three are given out free on campus, and will happily accept letters, articles, or advertising.

The official MIT publication is **Tech Talk**, which is distributed free on campus every Wednesday. It includes a Calendar of the week's events, feature articles, and classified ads from the entire Institute community.

The student publications **Tech Engineering News** and the literary magazine **Rain** come out at varying intervals, and are sold in the lobby of Building 10.

The MIT radio station, WTBS, broadcasts on 88.1 FM to the entire Boston area. Monthly schedules are sent out free upon request (x3-4000). (See the preceding section on **Radio**.)

Last term **MITV** (the MIT closed-circuit TV station) was established. It broadcasted a 15 minutes news show repeatedly every Friday in the lobby of building 7. This year they will probably continue and add special programs.

Colleges Around Boston

There are more than a quarter million students in the Boston area, 100,000 male and 140,000 female. You meet them everywhere, but for purposes of dating some of the established procedures are mixers, intercollegiate activities and groups, blind dates and (last and least) computer dating.

Some mixers are by invitation only, and this fact will be noted on their advertisements; if you want to go to one of these, ask a friend at the college involved or find a friend who knows someone there. Otherwise, you'll have to ask around. Also, regarding blind dates, it's advisable to make arrangements early in the week for a Friday or Saturday date.

Schools In and Near Boston

The following list of Boston-area schools provides terse coverage of some relevant data. A more detailed listing of phone numbers is in the back of the Student Directory.

Boston College — (10,000 total, 1700 undergraduate women): Located at Chestnut Hill near Newton, Boston College is a large, Catholic university and 24% of the undergraduates live on campus. (969-0100).

Boston State College — (1900 male, 2400 female undergraduates) A state teachers' college with no residence facilities. (625Huntington AvBoston, 731-3300.)

Boston University — (11,000 men, 12,000 women): Boston University's campus extends along the Back Bay, across the Charles River from MIT. It offers courses, both graduate and undergraduate, in all fields, and draws students from across the nation and around the world. It is a private institution with Methodist ancestry. 50% of the students live on campus, and most of the rest are scattered through Boston, Brookline and Cambridge (353-2000).

Brandeis University — (3000 total, 1000 undergraduate men, 1000 undergraduate women) The only private Jewish University in the United States, Brandeis is located in Waltham and offers both graduate and undergraduate liberal arts courses. 75% of the students live on campus and most of the rest live either in Waltham or Cambridge (894-6000).

Emerson College — (1600 total, 700 undergraduate men, 800 undergraduate women) Emerson College is located on Beacon Street between Arlington and Clarendon Streets. It is a specialized, private school concentrating in communication (speech, drama, mass communication, education). Freshmen and sophomores (45% of the student body) live on campus (262-2010).

Emmanuel College — (1500 undergraduate women) Emmanuel is a Catholic liberal arts college. 60% of the students live on campus (400theFenwayBoston, 277-9340).

Harvard University — (16,000 total; 6000 undergraduate men, 1500 undergraduate women) Probably the most renowned university in the world. Harvard offers graduate and undergraduate education in virtually every field. The student body comes from all over the world. **Radcliffe College** is the women's division of Harvard, sharing all classes, dorms, and activities. Harvard is located 2 miles up Mass. Ave. from MIT, and most students live on or near the campus. (MassAvCambridge, 495-1000). (Or use the tieline, dial 1865-xxxx from an extension or 801865-xxxx from a dormline. The information number is 1865-5000.)

Jackson College — See **Tufts University**.

Lesley College — (600 undergraduate, 100 graduate women) Lesley

is a private teachers' college located right behind Harvard Law School. Eighty per cent of the girls live on campus. (29EverettSt Cambridge,347-2297).

Massachusetts Institute of Technology — (7800 total, 3800 male, 500 female undergraduates; 3000 male, 300 female graduates) A small technical school, located in Cambridge along the banks of the Charles River. Graduate and undergraduate education polarized around science and technology. Said to have the largest percentage of foreign students (18%) in the country. (77MassAvCambridge, 253-1000).

Northeastern University — (40,000 total) The largest coeducational private university in the country. Northeastern offers the usual range of courses. More than half of the students commute each day. (360HuntingtonAvBoston,437-2000).

Radcliffe College —See **Harvard University**.

Simmons College — (70 graduate men; 3210 women, of whom 1500 are undergraduates) Simmons is a compromise between a liberal arts and a professional school, specializing in a somewhat foreshortened range of subjects. Eighty per cent of the undergraduates live on campus. The school is convenient to Kenmore Square and the Gardner and Fine Arts museums. **Caution:** Over the past 15 years the *majority* of Simmons graduates have married MIT men. (300theFenwayBoston, 738-2000).

Tufts University — (5000 total; 2200 undergraduate men, 1100 undergraduate women) Tufts University is located on Walnut Hill in Medford and maintains medical and dental schools on Harrison Avenue in Boston. It is a private institution offering the usual range of curricula. Ninety-two percent of the undergraduates live on campus. **Note:** **Jackson College**, the women's coordinate of Tufts, has the same relationship with Tufts as does Radcliffe with Harvard, including coed housing. (628-5000).

University of Massachusetts, Boston campus — (2000 undergraduate men, 1100 undergraduate women) This state college offers a liberal arts undergraduate program. No residential facilities. (1300 ArlingtonStBoston, 542-6500).

Wellesley College — See **Appendices**.

The following schools, listed with their information numbers, are also nearby and may be of interest.:

Babson Institute (235-1200)
Boston Conservatory of Music (536-6340)

Burdett College (267-7345)
 Chamberlayne Junior College (536-4500)
 Chandler School for Women (262-2170)
 Curry College (333-0500)
 Fisher Junior College (262-3240)
 Garland Junior College (266-7585)
 Graham Junior College (536-2350)
 Katharine Dexter School for Girls (864-6949)
 Katherine Gibbs School (262-2250)
 Mount Ida Junior College (969-6305)
 New England Conservatory of Music (262-1120)
 Newton College of the Sacred Heart (332-6700)
 Pine Manor Junior College (734-9400)
 Regis College (893-1820)
 Suffolk University (227-1040)
 Wentworth Institute (442-9010)
 Wheelock College (734-5200)

Out-of-Town Schools

There are two obvious problems with dating out of town. First is transportation — a car is a big help. Second is lodging, which falls into two categories: 1) If you stay out there and can't be accommodated in your date's living room, you'll have to find a nearby inn, dorm or fraternity. 2) If your date comes to Boston and can't stay with you, you'll have to find a nearby dorm (not necessarily MIT) or other lodging. Otherwise, find a hotel.

"Oh, you can't help that," said the Cat, "we're all mad here. I'm mad. You're mad."

"How do you know I'm mad?" said Alice.

"You must be," said the Cat, "or you wouldn't have come here."

House of Roy

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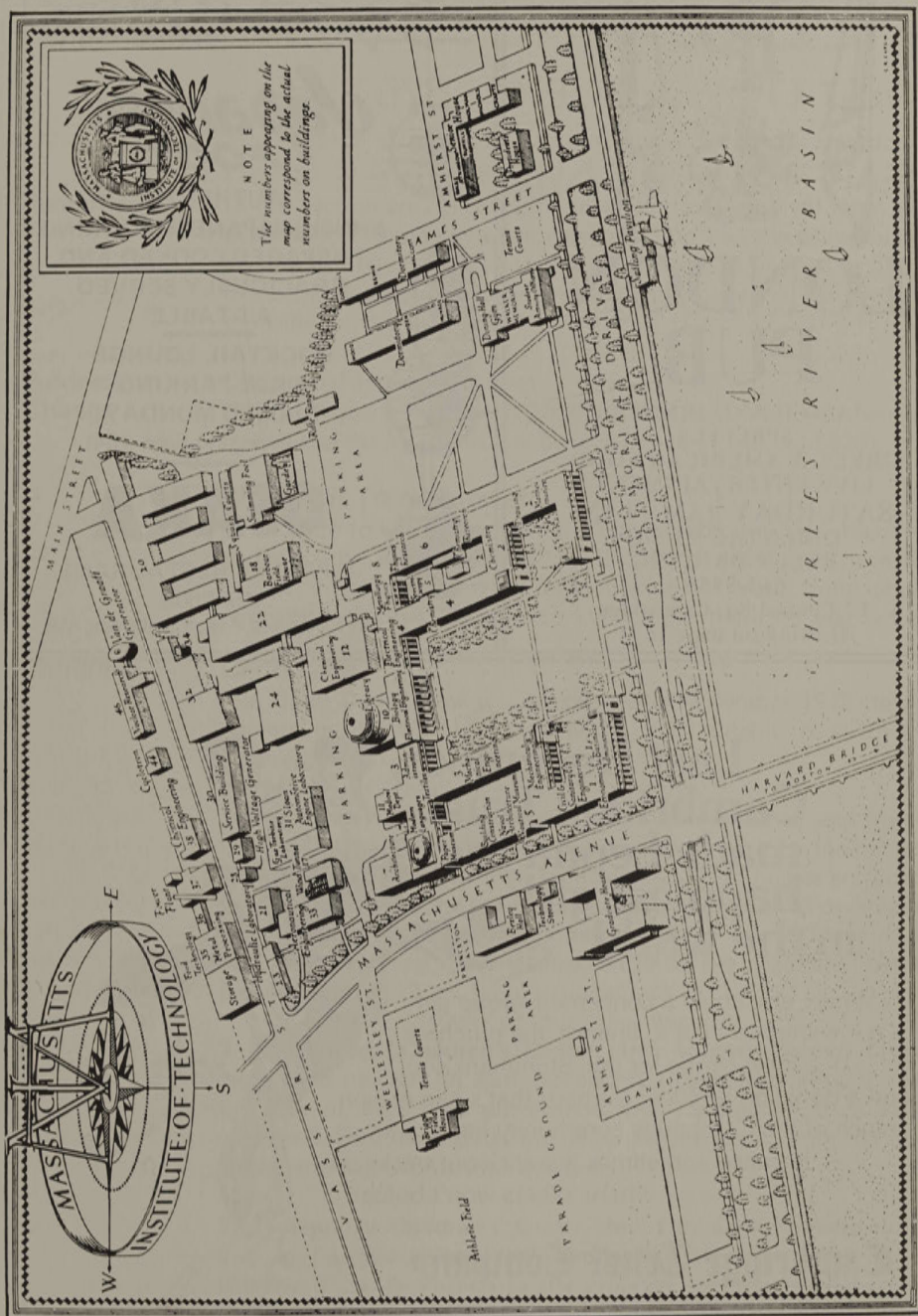
OFFICIAL ORNAMENTATION

Apropos of the present discussion of the nature of the proposed Standard Senior Ring, the facts of the case might well be presented to the Undergraduate body. The Ring Committee, in reporting to the Institute Committee, asked for a show of hands of those favoring the Beaver and those upholding the Institute Dome as the insignia to be used. This body favored the Dome design by a small majority, and the Ring Committee was given more time for the consideration of the problem.

In favor of the Beaver stands the argument that this animal has become regarded as the official mascot of Technology, although the original circumstances surrounding its adoption hardly justify the assumption. On the other hand, the designs submitted with the Beaver as the central figure were far from satisfactory, while those using the Dome as the motif were imposing and more realistic.

The original circumstances of the connection of the Beaver with Technology are related in the Technique of 1915. Here it is stated that the Technology Club of New York at its annual banquet in 1914 formally presented the Beaver to President MacLaurin. Likening the animal to the students at Technology, Hornaday's "Animals of North America" was quoted as saying, "Of all the animals of the world, the Beaver is noted for his engineering and mechanical skill and his habits of industry. His habits are nocturnal, and he does his best work at night." This does not indicate that official adoption of the Beaver as the mascot of Technology took place, and arguments for the Beaver on this score lose effectiveness. The views of the student body should be consulted in the matter, and any signed communications regarding it will be welcome.

—From The Tech, November 15, 1929



MIT campus, circa 1945



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SPECIALS
GREEK & AMERICAN FOOD
LIVE ENTERTAINMENT
SATURDAY 9AM - 1AM
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BELLY DANCING
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12 Central Sq. Cambridge
(Listing on page 162)



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PREPARED COOKED AND
GRACIOUSLY SERVED
AT TABLE

COCKTAIL LOUNGE
FREE PARKING
CLOSED MONDAY
(see listing on page 164)

OSAKA

JAPANESE RESTAURANT
491-6600

617 Concord Ave., Cambridge, MA



Last December,
Cambridge Trust
made Leona the
happiest girl
in the world.

Where else could a concerned group get
a low-interest loan to finance the purchase
of a male giraffe for the Stoneham Zoo...
and a donation besides? Perhaps that's one reason
much of the Cambridge community banks with us:
because sometimes, we stick our necks out
where others won't bother.

Cambridge Trust Company

Harvard Sq. Kendall Sq. 876-5500 Member FDIC



Special

Remarks

In this section are collected the small (and not so small) items which don't seem to fit in any other category. Don't let the disorganization of this section dismay you; it is only meant to be read in bits and pieces. Subjects are arranged alphabetically, so if you call something the same thing we do, you'll be fine.

Address Change

Change of Home Address

Notify Registrar's Office (E19-335). Men should inform their draft boards and the MIT Selective Service Office (3-140, x3-5836).

Change of Term Address

In addition to telling your advisor, best friends, etc., you might want to go to the Information Office (7-111, x3-4795) and have them change your card. Anyone else looking for you, from long-lost relatives to your 8.02 instructor, will check there for your address.

Children

Child Care

The Child Care Office was established in November 1972, to assist parents in the MIT community to find suitable care for their children.

1. The Family Day Care Program serves children of all ages from the total MIT community. Parents in the program care for their children and those of others in their own homes. These homes are licensed for safety by the state, and parents participate in child-development orientation programs. Also, volunteers from the MIT community visit to teach music, art, science, etc. Fees are negotiated between parents.

2. Technology Children's Center, Inc. Nursery School Program operates a program in Eastgate and Westgate for children between the ages of 3-4½. The session goes from September through May with an 8-week summer session. It runs from 9am to 1pm five days a week, with full or part-time options.

3. Technology Children's Center, Inc. Day Care Program runs all year in Eastgate (closed last two weeks of August) for children between 3 and 5. This particular program operates five days a week between 8:30am and 5:30pm. In addition to having responsibility for Family Day Care and for acting as a resource to Technology

Children's Center, the Child Care Office maintains information about child care services available elsewhere in the Greater Boston area. This coming year they will again be sponsoring a series of workshops and seminars on the various aspects of child care. These seminars will be available to all participants in any of the child care programs at MIT.

All questions concerning child care should be directed to the Child Care Office (Margaret Sand, coordinator), room 4-144.

Day Camp

During the summer, the Department of Athletics sponsors a Day Camp for MIT community children between the ages of 6 and 13. Notices about registration are mailed in January or early February. A staff of trained counselors gives instruction in swimming, tennis, sailing, and a variety of other activities. The Camp continues for eight weeks, and children may be registered for any combination of two-week periods. For further information, call Director Peter Close (x3-7946).

Skating and Swimming Lessons

Skating lessons for the children of the MIT community are given by members of the Athletic Department on Saturday mornings during the months of December, January and February. Application blanks and rink schedules are distributed in November. An athletic card and a tuition fee are required.

Swimming lessons for MIT community children are also provided by the Department. They are held on Saturday mornings beginning in late September and continuing through mid-November. To allow individual instruction, classes are limited in size, and are restricted to children between the ages of 6 and 14. Again, an athletic card and fee are required.

For further information on either of these services, call x3-4498.

Pediatric Clinic

See **Medical Aid** under **People**.

Ecology

MIT Ecology Action has an office in the basement of the Student Center (W20-002, x3-7922 or dl 9178). The office is stocked with information. If there's anything about ecology that you want to know, or if you just want to browse, it's a good place to go. MITEA operates a paper recycling system in cooperation with Metropolitan Ecology Workshop with collection points in each dormitory, where collections are made at least weekly, and at various other locations, including most offices (look for the special wastepaper baskets) and the corridor leading to Building 12. Later fraternities will probably

also be included. This may be extended later to include cans and bottles. Call them for current information on recycling. MITEA also sells posters, buttons, and bumper stickers, some of which have esthetic as well as propaganda appeal. Please recycle everything.

The Environmental Protection Agency (Room 2203 JFK Building, Boston 02203) produces a directory of environmental agencies, listing virtually all environmental groups in New England (and in the rest of the country, if you look at the larger version they have).

Telephone Numbers for Pollution Complaints

Air Pollution

Industrial, rubbish burning, etc.

Met. Boston Air Pollution Control District	727-5194
Boston Air Pollution Control Commission	227-4890
State Department of Public Health	727-2658

Automobiles

Registry of Motor Vehicles, Environmental Services (Must know registration number, make and color of offending vehicle, or make written complaint to Vehicle Inspection Station, 160 N. Washington St., Boston.)	727-7125
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Noise

Aircraft

Mass. Port Authority	567-3333
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Automobiles

Same procedure as for air pollution from automobiles.

General

Your local police station, or Boston Air Pollution Control Commission.	227-4890
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Water Pollution

State Department of Natural Resources, Water Pollution Control	727-3855
Metropolitan District Commission (especially for the Charles River)	727-5215

Pesticides

State Department of Public Health, Pesticides Board	727-2862
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Rubbish and Garbage

Boston Public Works Dept., Sanitary Division	536-7150
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Litter

Streets

Boston Public Works Dept., Highway Division 536-7150

Parks

Boston Parks and Recreation Dept. 722-4100

Highways

State Department of Public Works 727-4897

Other Cities and Towns

Contact local city police or city halls.

Wetlands (filling or dumping)

Department of Natural Resources, Division of
Conservation Services 727-3170

Radiation

State Department of Public Health, Radiological
Health Unit 727-8243

Radio Pollution and Interference

Federal Communications Commission 223-6608

Information prepared by Boston Environment Inc.
14 Beacon Street, Boston

227-2669

**Employee
Benefits**

Credit Union

All employees, including faculty and RA's, may join the Credit Union. Payroll deductions can be used to make savings deposits and loan payments, but you must be an employee a certain minimum time to take out a loan. The Credit Union Office (E19-601, x3-2844) has detailed information and an explanatory handout.

Scholarships

Faculty and some administrators' children studying at accredited colleges can get grants of up to 50% of MIT tuition. Faculty and staff children get full scholarships to MIT.

Educational Loans

Tenured staff members and members of the Faculty can get loans at low interest rates for college expenses of their children. The Treasurer's Office (4-110, x3-2822) has details.

Health Services

Health services for employees are not as comprehensive as they are for students (who have paid for compulsory coverage). Free care is provided only for routine medical treatment, families are not

covered, and fees are charged for appointments with specialists. The employee Blue Cross/Blue Shield plan is described in an eight-page booklet available from the Employee Benefits section of the Personnel Relations Office (E19-230, x3-4271). The employee health plan may be explained in 1974-75; check with the same office.

Tuition Assistance

Regular employees are eligible for partial or total reimbursement for educational costs connected with their careers at MIT. Contact Sandra Holland (E19-238, x3-4276) for details.

Foreign Citizens Notes

Primary Resources

Your advisor

Foreign Students Office (3-107, x3-3795)

Eugene Chamberlain, Advisor to Foreign Students

Robert A. Schuiteman, Associate Advisor

Carolyn Cox in the Registry of Guests for Foreign Staff (7-121, x3-2851)

The social workers (second floor of the Medical Department)

Mrs. Jacqueline Buck (x3-4192)

Mrs. Myra Rodrigues (x3-1684)

Campus Patrol (x3-2996)

Everyone else at MIT

Elsewhere in this book we have tried to cover most of the specific problems that might arise. Listed below are some opportunities and resources which may be of special interest to you. If you are unable to find help from one of the specific references in this book, check with one of the primary resources mentioned above.

Adjustment Problems

The social workers, Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Rodrigues are very helpful to newcomers and their families having difficulty adjusting to the cultural milieu of the United States. There is an open house at the beginning of September to acquaint newcomers and families with available resources at MIT and in the Boston area.

Alien Address Cards

Aliens in the United States must file an Alien Address Card with the Immigration Service each year in January. These cards may be picked up from the Foreign Students Office, a post office, or the local office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

America and Americans

Americans have an informal, active way of life, and to many people they may appear to be very abrupt. Formal introductions are not

usually needed; if you want to be friends with the person next door, introduce yourself. Dress is very flexible. Rarely if ever is formal attire required; it can always be rented, if need be. If you have any doubts ask. Conversations and telephone calls usually come right to the point. There are very few formalities observed. If X wants to borrow a cup of sugar (s)he simply knocks on the neighbor's door and says, "Have you got a cup of sugar I can have?"

Americans for the most part don't line up neatly. They tend to bunch up. However, everyone seems to know who's first and crowding in is definitely frowned upon.

Sales people and officials are not, nor do they consider themselves inferiors or servants of the public, and they act accordingly. With a pleasant smile and a gracious attitude on your part you will find them most anxious to help.

Driver's License

Drivers from a number of countries may drive for one year in the US on their home licenses. The end of the year is designated as the earlier of (1) the end of the academic year or (2) one calendar year from the date of entry into the USA. For more details, consult the Foreign Students Office, Campus Patrol, or the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Employment

Before taking a job, talk with someone at the Foreign Student Office, since permission for employment is not automatically granted under the terms of F and J visas. Wives on F visas may *not* accept paid employment. Some students holding J-1 visas and their wives (J-2) are permitted employment only if they need to work for self-support.

English for Foreign Citizens

The Personnel Office offers "English as a Second Language" classes for students and spouses. Call x3-1913 for information. The Technology Matrons (10-342, x3-3656) also give English classes for student or faculty wives. Visit the Language Lab (14-0641, x3-2310) and the Foreign Students Office where you can be referred to other opportunities to improve your English.

Families

Talk to Mrs. Buck or Mrs. Rodrigues. They can help you with practically anything.

There is a group of foreign spouses and women students who meet twice monthly to talk, get acquainted, share their new experiences ... to make adaptation to life in America as quickly and easily as

possible. Call Mrs. Schwartz (x3-2916) or Mrs. Rodrigues (x3-1684) for more information.

For health problems that might arise, the medical services at MIT are available to families as well as students, faculty and employees. There are women doctors in the Medical Department; in particular: a gynecologist, Dr. Donahue; a pediatrician, Dr. O'Pray; and an internist, Dr. Pedraza, who is from Argentina. Besides, Mrs. Jones and the general nurse-practitioners, the gynecology nurse-practitioner Mrs. Dingle (x3-1315), and the pediatrics nurse-practitioner Miss West (x3-1505) are very sympathetic and answer almost any question.

Note: See also **People, Child Care.**

Host Family

Five hundred families in the area host MIT foreign students each year. We hope you and your host family will enjoy seeing each other. However, if you do not want to see your host family on a particular occasion, refuse their invitation politely. First year students can change their host family if desired. If you want a host family, or want to become one, the staff at the Foreign Student Office (3-107, x3-3795) will explain the procedures involved.

Immigration

A good chapter on the subject appears in the *Asian Student Orientation Handbook*. Copies are available at the Foreign Student Office. They also have the US Government publication on applying for citizenship.

Approximately once a month the Foreign Students Office holds a seminar for those students who are particularly interested in permanent residence (immigration) procedures. For time and date, check with Ellen LaCroix in the FSO.

Income Tax

For information call the Alien Tax Information Office (223-3446).

Insurance

In the MIT Student Health Program, outside hospitalization insurance is compulsory for foreign students. The "Asian Student Orientation Handbook" describes the various types of insurance available to foreign students. Copies are available at the Foreign Students Office. Campus Patrol can also help you with auto insurance, etc. If you have questions concerning MIT medical insurance, check with the Medical Department (x3-4371).

Passports and Visas

Check the pamphlet *Information for Admitted Foreign Students*,

which you should have received upon arrival here. If you no longer have your copy, get another from the Foreign Student Office. There is no need to renew visas when they expire if you do not leave the country, but I-94's always have to be valid. Check with the FSO for renewal procedures.

Personnel Directory

In addition to the Institute Directory and the Student Directory (both have Departmental Directory), there are: a Foreign Students Directory at the back of the Student Directory, and a Foreign Staff Directory at the Registry of Guests (7-121).

Political Action

Legally speaking, you are free to participate in any sort of political action so long as it does not violate the laws of the United States. However, on the practical level, it is unsafe for you to participate in activities which may bring down upon you the unfavorable attention of the police; immigration officials think twice about renewing the visa of someone arrested for political activity, whether or not he was subsequently convicted.

Seminar on International Students and Participation in Development

The Seminar is offered as 21.903 in the Humanities Department. It satisfies upper class humanities requirements for undergraduates, but everyone is invited to attend. Organized by students and conducted by a coordinator, Nick Herman, the Seminar explores the questions of technical education and Third World development. Check the Foreign Students Office bulletin board for more information.

UROP for Foreign Students

There are offerings in the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program (UROP) of particular interest to foreign students. Check with the UROP office (20B-141, x3-5049) and the UROP Directory.

Freshman Notes

Complaining About Your Advisor

Advisors are pot luck. If you don't like what you get, you can either ask for arbitrary reassignment or request a specific person. All such discussion is via the Freshman Advisory Council (7-103, x3-6771).

Failure (Not Passing)

Don't panic. Normally you will merely have to repeat the course if you want to get credit for it. Pleading sometimes helps. Possibly your evaluation forms did not give you a clear idea of where you stood. Talk to your professor.

Pass/Fail

If you don't get evaluation forms, go to the FAC office at 7-103.

Ask and you shall receive. If you don't get completed evaluation forms back, bother your advisor.

Freshman Seminars

The subject you choose can be both interesting and informative. If it isn't, you can either drop it or change it; don't stick with a bad one. The Undergraduate Seminar Office is located at 7-105 (x3-3622), see Nancy Wheatley.

Taking a Course at Wellesley

You can do this first term if you try hard. If you really want to do it, start shoving (see **Cross-Registration at Wellesley, Undergraduate** in the **Academics** Section).

Crisis

If something is wrong and you can't find adequate help anywhere, go to the psychiatrists. Cry; let them know you are desperate.

Handicapped People

A map showing ramps, walkways and other special facilities for handicapped people (and those transporting heavy loads) is available at the Information Office (7-111, x3-4795). Also check with APO (W20-415, x3-3788) for more information. There is also a map of the Institute for the blind next to the Information Office, 7-111. This map is the result of a thesis done by an MIT student in Course IV.

ID Cards

Students

You can pick up your ID in 10-180 about a month after your photo is taken. In the meantime, use the temporary ID supplied on Registration Day. If you lose your card, the Cashier's Office (10-180) will issue a new one for \$2.75. Lost cards should be reported immediately to the Student Accounts Office and your bank, as they can be used to cash checks (the picture can be changed quite easily). International Student Identity Cards can be obtained at the Foreign Study Office (7-133) and offer numerous discounts abroad on theatres, museums, lodgings, and intra-European airfares.

Employees

Get an ID card from your department headquarters. You can use it at the Medical Department, libraries and athletic facilities.

Information Offices

Information Office (7-111, x3-4795)
Institute Information Services Office (5-122, x3-3676)

Light, Heat or Power Failure

Call Physical Plant (x3-3942) to report problems with heating, lighting, elevators, plumbing, etc. If the phone isn't answered or it's after office hours, call x3-4741.

Lost and Found

Check the Student Center Office (W20-345, x3-3913) for items lost in the Center, Kresge, or the Chapel. Around dormitories, check the main desk. In any case, after two weeks everything is sent to the master lost and found (E18-210, x3-4741). They hold valuables for at least four months, and other things (e.g., gloves, hats, shoes) for two months. Sets of keys are handled in the same manner as other things.

Murphy's Laws of Search:

1. The best place to hide something is in plain sight. 2. When you finally find something, it will be in the last place you look. (Think about it.)

Money

Banks

This survey (on pps. 202-3) was taken in June 1974. If you find any inaccuracies or omissions, don't hesitate to send in a feedback sheet! The banks included are those with branches near campus — there are many more banks in Boston and its suburbs if these banks aren't convenient. The banks fall into two categories: savings banks and full service banks. The savings banks tend to offer higher interest rates on savings and have more types of savings accounts. Full service banks have better checking arrangements.

Some explanations for notation used in chart:

NOW-Negotiated Order of Withdrawal. This is a combined type of savings and checking account. You get interest as in a savings account but you can write drafts (like checks) for a small charge.

90-day — a savings account in which you agree to give 90 days notice before making any withdrawals. The interest rate is higher, but there is usually a high minimum balance (around \$1000).

passbook — a savings account in which all transactions are recorded in a small booklet.

statement — a savings account for which you receive a monthly listing of all transactions. The interest rate is usually higher than passbook.

In each case, the first location listed is the main office.

Cashing Personal Checks

You can cash personal checks up to \$200 (or larger, with the approval of the Bursar or Assistant Bursar) at the Cashier's Office (10-180, open 9-3). An MIT ID is required, and there is a 15 cent service charge.

Of course, the bank at which your account is held will cash checks

drawn against it free of charge. Banks are generally open 9am to 3:30pm Monday through Friday, and some feature extra hours each day and/or Saturday. Otherwise, if you need cash between 3 and 5 on weekdays, go to the Cashier's Office at the Harvard Coop in Harvard Square to have your check approved, then go to the Cambridge Trust Co. office (100 yards away; the cashier will give you directions) to get it cashed.

Many supermarkets in the area cash checks for a 15 cent service charge if you have a courtesy card for that store. Apply for one at the customer service booth. The limit on how much you can cash varies, but averages around \$35 for a personal check, somewhat more for a paycheck.

Depositing Money

Local banks offer several types of savings accounts, so shop around for the deal you like best. The same applies for checking accounts; several banks offer no minimum balance — no service charge checking.

Errors in Financial Statement

If you think the Institute screwed up your financial statement, contact the Student Accounts Office (E19-215, x3-4133). However, before you jump to hasty conclusions, remember that invoices are reasonably random in time, and the bill you receive may include a debt you have already paid.

Financial Aid

See section in **Academics**.

Paychecks

Almost all checks for hourly work are distributed at 10-180 (open 9-5 Monday through Friday). (If you are confused by the listing above claiming that 10-180 is open until 3, the reason is that 10-180 is actually two rooms, a Bursar's Office and a Cashier's Office. The Bursar's Office is open 9-5, the Cashier's Office only from 9-3). If you are supposed to get yours from a special location (such as your friendly local secretary) and it isn't there check 10-180. MIT does not cash paychecks.

Where to Make Payment

Payments to the Institute can be made at 10-180. Mailed payments can also be addressed there.

Notaries Public

You can have documents notarized (legally certified) by Mr. Giguere (E19-225) or Mr. Carey (10-180). Other people may occasionally serve as notaries; check with the Information Office. (7-111, x3-4795) for a current list.

<i>Name & Location</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Savings</i>	<i>Checking</i>
Cambridge Savings Harvard Sq.	M-F 8-5:30pm Sat 9:30-12:30	5¼% passbook 5¾% 90-day	NOW—5% interest 10¢ per draft
Porter Sq.	M-F 8:30-3pm R 5pm-7pm Sat 9:30-12:30	same as above	same as above
Kendall Sq.	M-F 8:30-3pm F 6pm-8:30pm no Sat	same as above	same as above
Cambridge Trust Co. Harvard Sq. Kendall Sq.	M-F 8:30-3pm outside window: M-F 8-5	5% passbook 5½% 90-day	free with \$100 min. balance charged \$1 per month plus charges per check and deposit if you go below \$100
Cambridgeport Savings Central Sq.	M-F 8:30-5 R 'til 6 Sat 9:30-12:30	5¼% passbook 5¾% 90-day also, higher rates on term accounts 1-4 years	NOW—5% interest 10¢ per draft

Charlesbank Trust 124 Broadway, Camb. 671 Mass Ave. (Central Sq.)	M-F 8:30-5 R 'til 6 F outside window 'till 6 Sat 10-1	5% statement	free with \$100 min. balance; \$3/month if you go below \$100
Coolidge Bank & Trust Watertown Harvard Sq. Kendall Sq.	M-F 8:30-4 Sat 9am-12n M-R 8:30-5 F 8:30-6 no Sat	5% interest compounded daily	free checking no minimum balance
County Bank NA Central Sq. & others	M-F 8:30-3 R 8:30-6 outside window 3-5	4½% passbook 5% statement	free with \$100 min. balance or with \$500 in savings
Harvard Trust & Co. Harvard Sq. Central Sq. Kendall Sq. Tech Sq. & others	all branches M-F 8:30-5 plus Sat 9:30-12:30 plus R 'til 6, Sat 9:30-12:30 plus F 'til 6	5% statement compounded daily 5% passbook 5½% 90-day	free with: (a) at least \$5 in savings (b) \$100 min. balance in checking (c) having employer deposit paycheck in account If none of above apply, charges are 70¢ per month plus charges per check and deposit

Patents Copyrights

If you think you have a patentable idea, one of the resources available is the Patent Administration Office (E19-619, x3-5361). There you can get a copy of *Patent and Copyright Procedures* and information about the legalities and other hassles involved.

Regarding the idea itself, you should talk with someone in your field (the Patent Administration Office can recommend someone) about the possible existence of previous patents similar to yours. The whole procedure is extremely complex, but the rewards of having a patent of your own make a preliminary investigation worthwhile.

Physical Plant Notes

Tunnels

Significant tunnels run between buildings 9 and 13, among 14, 18, 54, and 56, and between the parallels of East Campus.

Open Doors

The following doors are always unlocked, barring unforeseen problems like bomb scares; buildings 7, 39, 8, 16, Student Center.

Doors are usually kept open until midnight in buildings 8, 13, 15, 24, Kresge Auditorium and the Chapel.

Other doors are open during working hours, from 8 to 5, except where noted (e.g. pool, duPont).

Building Names

Some people hate to use numbers for all the buildings (or any of them). This listing was written just for them.

So that credit (or blame) can be placed where due, we list the architects after their creations. Curiously, almost all the designers of MIT buildings were either students or professors at MIT, or both.

<i>Bldg.</i>	<i>Name [Architect]</i>
1	Henry L. Pierce Engineering Laboratory [Welles Bosworth]
2	No Name
3	The Richard Cockburn MacLaurin Building [Welles Bosworth]
4	The Richard Cockburn MacLaurin Building
4A	Laser Laboratory
5	Pratt School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering [Welles Bosworth] Marine Engineering
6	George Eastman Research Laboratory [Welles Bosworth]
6A	The Spectroscopy Laboratory

- 7 William Barton Rogers Building [Welles Bosworth; Harry J. Carlson]
- 8 Metallurgy Building
- 9 Center for Advanced Engineering Study [Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (Chicago)]
- 10 The Richard Cockburn MacLaurin Building
- 11 Medical Department
- 12 No Name
- 13 The Vannevar Bush Building (Center for Materials Science and Engineering) [Skidmore, Owings and Merrill (Chicago)]
- 14 Charles Hayden Memorial Library [Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith; Anderson & Beckwith]
- 16 Dorrance Building [Anderson, Beckwith, & Haible]
- 17 Wright Brothers Wind Tunnel
- 17A No Name
- 18 Camille Edouard Dreyfus Building (Chemistry) [I.M. Pei]
- 20 No Name
- 24 No Name
- 26 Karl Taylor Compton Library [Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (New York)]
- 31 Sloan Laboratories for Aircraft and Automotive Engineering
- 33 Daniel Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory
- 35 Sloan Metals Processing Laboratory [Perry, Shaw, Hepburn & Dean]
- 36 Sherman Fairchild Building (Electrical Engineering and Communications Research Center, west wing) [Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (Chicago)]
- 37 Center for Space Research [Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (Chicago)]
- 38 Sherman Fairchild Building (east wing) [Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (Chicago)]
- 39 Information Processing Service Center [Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (Chicago)]
- 41 No Name
- 42 Power Plant
- 43 No Name
- 44 The Cyclotron
- 45 No Name
- 48 The Ralph M. Parsons Lab for Water Resources and Hydrodynamics
- 50 Francis Amasa Walker Memorial Building [Welles Bosworth]
- 51 The MIT Sailing Pavilion
- 54 The Cecil and Ida Green Building (Center for Earth Sciences) [I.M. Pei]
- 56 The Uncas A. Whitaker Building (Center for Life

	Sciences) [Anderson, Beckwith & Haible]
57	The MIT Alumni Building (Alumni Swimming Pool) [Anderson & Beckwith]
58	The Office of Naval Research Generator [Anderson & Beckwith]
62	Wood, Hayden, Munroe (East Campus-west) [Welles Bosworth; Coolidge & Carlson]
64	Goodale, Bemis, Walcott (East Campus-east)
66	Chemical Engineering Building (not named at time of printing)
70	East Parking Garage (Parking facility) [Marvin E. Goody; Carlton N. Goff]
E1	The President's House [Welles Bosworth]
E2	Ware, Atkinson, Runkle (Senior House) [Welles Bosworth]
E3	Holman, Nichols, Craft (Senior House)
E10	Psychology Laboratory [Monks & Johnson]
E15A,B,C	No Name
E17	Seeley G. Mudd Building
E18,19	Horace Sayford Ford Building (Formerly Daggett Building)
E20	No Name
E21	No Name
E32	The MIT Press
E34	No Name
E38	Suffolk Building
E40	Urban Systems Lab (Formerly the P.S. Webster Building) [Densmore, LeClear & Robbins]
E42	The Hayward Garage (Parking facility 3)
E52	The Alfred P. Sloan Building [Donald DesGranges]
E53	The Grover M. Hermann Building (Social Science and Management Research Center) [Eduardo Catalano]
E55	Eastgate [Eduardo Catalano]
N4	Albany Street Garage (Parking facility 4) [Perry, Dean, Hepburn & Steward]
N10	High Voltage Research Laboratories
N42	Graphic Arts Building
N52	Storage Facility (Center for Space Research)
N54	No Name
NW12	The Nuclear Engineering Building
NW13	The Nuclear Chemistry Building
NW14,15	The Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory
NW61	Random Hall
W1	Avery Allen Ashdown House (Graduate House) [H.B. Ball]
W2	Non-Resident Student Association
W2A	Religious Counselor's offices
W4	Stanley McCormick Hall (Women's Dormitory) [An- derson, Beckwith & Haible]

W5	Homberg Infirmary (Formerly Sancta Maria Hospital)
W7	Everett Moore Baker House [Alvar Aalto]
W8	Harold Whitworth Pierce Boat House [Anderson, Beckwith & Haible]
W11	Center for Advanced Visual Studies
W13	Bexley Hall
W15	The MIT Chapel [Eero Saarinen]
W16	Kresge Auditorium [Eero Saarinen]
W20	The Julius Adams Stratton Building (Student Center) [Eduardo Catalano]
W23	Briggs Field House
W31	David Flett duPont Athletic Gymnasium
W32	David Flett duPont Athletic Center
W33	Rockwell Athletic Cage [Anderson & Beckwith]
W41	Metropolitan Storage Warehouse [Peabody & Stearns]
W45	Vassar Street Garage (Parking facility 2)
W51	Burton House, Conner Hall [Silverman, Brown & Heenan]
W61	The Frank S. MacGregor House [Pietro Belluschi; The Architects Collaborative]
W84	Ping Yuan Tang Residence Hall (Westgate II) [Hugh Stubbins Associate]
W85A-J	Westgate Married Student Housing [Hugh Stubbins & Associates]
W91	The Aerophysics Laboratory

Postdoctoral Notes

Depending on what aspect of life at MIT (s)he is dealing with, a postdoctoral fellow will be classified as student, faculty and staff at different times. Normally this situation works to your advantage, but if you don't like it, a complaint can be made.

The availability of Student Health Insurance is useful, as is student status (non-candidate for a degree) for federal income tax returns. You can also claim student status in order to maintain out-of-town registration for a car (assuming the insurance company involved agrees). You must file with the local police for a student automobile tag (described elsewhere in this book, or ask Campus Patrol).

Faculty status is helpful in applying for an MIT library card. Relegation to the staff category occurs with regard to parking lot assignments, obtaining a Coop card, and purchasing an athletic card (\$35).

There is no official identification card connecting a postdoctoral fellow with the Institute. A letter of appointment from the President's Office, which should arrive a few weeks after you fill out forms with your department is the most useful means of identifi-

cation. If you need a temporary ID, the Registry of Guests (7-121, x3-2851) may give you one. Afterwards, your MIT library card should suffice.

Recycling

See **Ecology**.

School Cancellations

The decision to call off classes (due to snow or any other reason) is usually made around 6am and released to WHDH radio (850 AM, 94.5 FM). Don't call the MIT switchboard because it will be swamped. Instead call 253-SNOW for a recorded message.

Special Events

For information on planning concerts, dances, mixers and the like, contact the Undergraduate Association Office (W20-041, x3-2696) for the report of the General Assembly Social Committee. Or contact the Dean for the Student Center, Jon Hartshorne (W20-344, x3-7974).

Summer

Some people prefer not to go home for the months of June, July and August. For such people, the situation is far from hopeless. Most dormitories stay open, although they will probably consolidate summer residents to fill one floor or one entry. The rest of the space will be filled at times with alumni here for Alumni Weekend, with conventioners or other visitors. The rent is comparable with the regular rent; all this is explained in a handout which is sent to the dormitories in the spring. Fraternities offer a better deal. Rather than have rooms standing empty, they will take in people for the summer at rents as low as \$100. Apartments are sublet at reasonable rates too.

The job situation varies from year to year. A good idea is to get involved with a research project, which is fair money and good experience. See your favorite professors. Some term-time jobs can be continued over the summer — libraries, Walker or Lobdell dining service, the Coop, various lab and computer jobs, especially MAC. The Draper Labs sometimes take on people, but you have to be prepared to work on military projects and/or to get a security clearance.

Outside of MIT, the rules are the same as applying for a job anywhere else. It pays to apply early. It pays double to know people. The Financial Aid Office files of job opportunities are most complete in this area. The best time to start checking there is in the early spring.

By and large, the Institute's rhythm changes very little when the students leave. It makes you wonder what they were ever there for . . .

Telephones

There are three phone systems at MIT. They are more or less independent, but can be interconnected as described later. The most important thing to know in using the phones is which system you are calling from, and which system you are calling into.

1) **Outside Lines** (regular telephones) may be rented from the **New England Telephone Company**. Rates charged depend on what kind of service (message-unit, suburban, WATS, etc.) you use. Check with the phone company and estimate your calling pattern before ordering. A common practice in dormitories and apartments is for several students to share the cost of a phone with unlimited metropolitan service. There is a \$15 installation charge (even if a phone remains from the previous tenants) and if they suspect that you are a student or other transient type, they may charge you a \$35 deposit. (A common ploy is for people moving out to claim that the newcomers are "roommates," thus saving the \$15 charge). Additional monthly charges are made for touch-tone (\$1.50) and trimline phones. Color (other than black) costs \$4 more initially, but nothing more per month.

2) **MIT Extensions** may be found in Institute offices, a few fraternities, some classrooms, lounges, and many random places. They are rented from New England Telephone, forming the Institute's Centrex system, and are the backbone of the Institute's internal communication system. You can call dormlines, Harvard, Wellesley, and other selected places by using established tielines; see the *Institute Telephone Directory* for general information, lists of public extensions, and tielines. An Institute extension is almost always a number such as 253-xxxx (otherwise 258-xxxx). On most of these, you cannot call local numbers outside of MIT (unless there is a tieline); however, some phones may be used for local outside calls by dialing 9 first. (Ask.)

3) **Dormlines** are located in all dorm rooms, hallways, a few Institute offices, student activity offices, and public areas. The dormphone system is composed of used equipment owned and operated by MIT. Since the equipment is old and maintenance is done by students, the service is not always excellent, but the cost (included in your room rent) is app. one-tenth that of extension service. Dormline numbers are only four digits, and the first digit is always 8, 9, or 0. If you are calling a number which begins with the same digit as your phone does (i.e. 8), and the number you are calling *does not* have a second digit which is 8, 9, or 0, then you can call by dialing the last three digits, and omitting the first digit. For instance, all East Campus and Senior House residents may call any number beginning with a 0 by just dialing the last three digits. Baker residents can (and are highly encouraged, since there are a limited number of lines going in and out of Baker) dial any other number in Baker by dialing the last three digits and omitting the 8. You can call Institute extensions,

HoToGAMIT

Harvard, Wellesley, etc. by using tielines, see the *Institute Telephone Directory* for more information.

The main MIT number is (617) 253-1000. A summary of the basic interconnectons between systems is given below:

To:	From:		
	<i>Outside</i>	<i>Extension</i>	<i>Dormline</i>
<i>Outside</i>	xxx-xxxx	9-xxx-xxxx or 190-operator	80-190-operator
<i>Extension</i>	253-xxxx	3-xxxx	80-3-xxxx
<i>Dormline</i>	253-1000- operator	5-xxxx	xxxx

"Outside" calls include long-distance calls in both directons. The toll operator (x190) will handle collect, credit card, authorized third party, and toll-free (information or area code 800) calls. Some extensions will be able to originate local calls, and a few, tightly-controlled "unlimited" extensions will allow direct-dialed long-distance calls. (Whether done automatically or through an operator, all outside calls will be billed directly). Otherwise, a caller will have to find one of the many pay phones scattered about the Institute.

Information

The New England Telephone information number is 411 on an outside line. For information about MIT extensions, dial "o" or ask the operator at 253-1000. They also have a list of extensions by room number, if you want a location and don't know who will answer. Dormline numbers for individuals can be gotten by calling the main desk of the dormitory where the person lives.

If you need to locate a student and don't know where he lives, call the Information Office (7-111, x3-4795). They have a file of the address information cards filled out by students on Registration Day. Incidentally, if you want people to be able to find you, make sure to update your card (in room 7-111) if you move during the term.

Repairs

The repairs number for outside lines is 611; for MIT extensions it is x3-3654. Dormline problems should be reported at dl 8181 or mentioned on special forms at the dormitory main desk.

You may not want to be interrupted at certain times (such as when you're sleeping late, or just want to withdraw from the world for a while). If so, do *not* leave your handset off the cradle. Not hanging up the phone ties up one of the limited number of circuits available

for making calls. If you do this to a dormphone, you may soon find yourself "limboed," or entirely disconnected; if this happens you have to put in a repair slip and wait several days to have phone service restored. New England Telephone has a similar policy, though it usually gives several warnings before acting.

There is a much simpler way of silencing your phone. Look at the bottom of the phoneset, and you will notice a thumbwheel or lever marked "volume," which controls the loudness of the bell. Turning it all the way down causes the loud ring to become a gentle purring sound. If that still is annoying, have the phone man perform a simple modification that allows you to shut off the phone entirely. (In this latter case, remember to turn the bell on again, or you will never receive any calls.) By the way, normal position for the volume control is about midway; louder settings should be used only if you are far away from the phone, or hard of hearing.

Some Useful Telephone Numbers

Dial-a-prayer	566-0125, 524-3133 (Congregation at Forest Hill), or 523-6075 (non-recorded)
MIT Information Office	253-4795
Pollen Count (late summer only)	727-5188
Pollution Complaints	(See Ecology)
Stock Market	861-8122
Time and Temperature	NER-VOUS or dl 0765 (time only)
Weather (same recording)	WEN-1234, WEN-RAIN, or dl 0762

(The reason for so many numbers for the weather must be that you keep trying until you get a report you like.)

WTBS

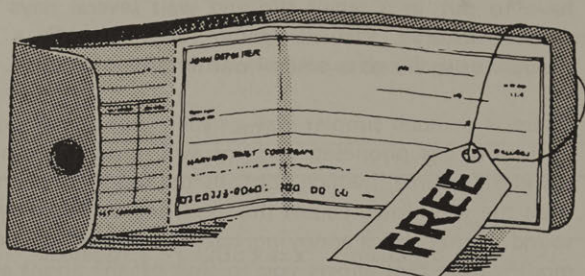
You can listen to WTBS on dl 0768. Don't stay on too long; only one person at a time can listen. It should be working better this year than in the past; make sure WTBS is on the air when you try.

Vending Machines

All vending machines on campus are run by Servend-Seiler (891-6200). If you have problems with a vending machine or need a refund, call their answering service at x3-5858.

I think you believe you understand what you think I said, but I am not sure you realize that what you heard is not what I meant.

— some magazine



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Appendices

Folk Wisdom (Minor Truths)

1. The way to convince a professor that you sincerely want something is to sincerely keep bothering him about it.
2. If you want something from the lower echelons of the administration, try the soft sell twice. If you don't succeed after that, go to the next level or to an independent agency such as your advisor or dean. *Don't* get nasty; almost nobody does things out of malice, though there is no known limit to stupidity.
3. Many faculty members are reticent and unwilling to take the initiative in developing relations with students. Often they sit in their offices and wonder why no one visits them. The reason they do so is a reluctance to intrude, so if you want to get to know one *you* have to do the intruding.
4. If you really want something, ask for it on paper; write a memo. People will act on memos if only to get the annoying slips of paper off their desks.
5. Your seniority here makes little difference in what you can get done, or in how people treat you. However, low seniority means that you have to work harder to get a service operating for you.
6. If you need a favor, stop in at a random office and ask for it. The primary example that comes to mind is the use of a telephone extension.
7. Due to an incredible influx of anthropoid dung, the Charles River has no bottom; the water gradually becomes thicker at greater depths. (Prof. "Doc" Edgerton tried to find the bottom with his sonar pinger and failed.) Rumor has it that the water *is* getting cleaner, and large carp are known to live there now.
8. If you need information on something about the Institute or want to know where something is, try the Information Office (7-111, x3-4795) or the Public Relations Office (5-105, x3-2704).
9. For mailing lists, check with the Institute Information Services Office (5-122, x3-3676).

10. If you need something (such as a piece of equipment) constructed, look into your department's shop. You may need a grad student to sign for it. (Course XXI, ignore this statement.)

11. To get supplies, you will need a lab supplies requisition form. Professors, students working on projects, and some activities have these things. Try your advisor. Lab Supplies does *not* sell for cash.

12. MIT employs over 4200 non-campus, non-academic people, and they aren't all secretaries. Some of the foremen, machinists, glassblowers, technicians, carpenters, research engineers and even administrators have interesting jobs and hobbies, and conversation between them and students can be refreshing to both. They may also prove to be a career counseling resource.

13. A few guidelines for finding a bathroom quickly:

a) On the main corridor, lavatories are stacked vertically, men's above women's and vice versa. They normally occur at the junction of two buildings, for instance 3-101, which is a women's room.

b) In the other main buildings, a similar situation applies, with bathrooms occurring at the ends of buildings or just before (or after) a corner. Example: 1-101 is a men's room.

c) In the newer buildings, men's and women's rooms are usually close together and either centrally or peripherally located. The notable exception is Building 14 with men's rooms at the western end, women's rooms at the eastern end, and none on the first floor.

Note: McCormick Sixth Floor West has compiled an incredibly detailed list of women's rooms; contact them for more information.

"The horror of that moment," the King went on, "I shall never, never forget."

"You will, though," the Queen said, "if you don't make a memorandum of it."

Wellesley

The Wellesley campus is fifteen miles away from MIT, and after doing time by the Charles, it's quite a change to see grass, trees, hills, a lake and the silence that comes from having much space between you and the nearest car (the silence is *not* seen).

There are other attractions as well.

Wellesley has an official tie with MIT in the MIT-Wellesley cross-registration program. There are other opportunities for getting involved in Wellesley activities, but you have to be enterprising; they aren't well-publicized.

Formerly there was an MIT-Wellesley residence exchange, with MIT people going to live at Wellesley for a term and Wellesley people

coming here. It was terminated because all the Wellesley people involved were moving into scarce MIT dorm space, while some of the MIT people were moving to Wellesley from fraternities and thus did not create vacancies in the dorms.

Getting There

Though located 15 miles out of town, Wellesley is not hard to reach. A free bus service is part of the cross-registration program, running approximately hourly on weekdays only. The bus schedule is available in the cross-registration office (5-108, x3-1668). It is supplemented on weekends by the Wellesley student government bus, which costs 75 cents a ride. A schedule and tickets can be obtained at the Schneider Center at Wellesley and at the 24-Hour Coffee House in the MIT Student Center. If you have to resort to public transportation, the usual way is to take the MBTA Green Line to Woodland, then hitch or wait for one of the infrequent buses, marked "Framingham via Wellesley," to go the rest of the way along Route 135.

Lake Waban

In late spring there is swimming in the lake under supervision of a lifeguard (at the little beach near the boathouse). No swimming is allowed when the lifeguard is not on duty. Talk to Dave Martin (MIT x187-548) at the Wellesley boathouse about using sailing, rowing and canoeing facilities. A Wellesley Small Craft Permit, MIT sailing card, or its equivalent is a prerequisite.

Green Growing Things

The Hunnewell Arboretum is a natural bowl in the northeast corner of the campus, graced by flowering trees and shrubs. At the bottom of the hollow is a small pond.

The nearby Alexandra Botanical Garden consists of a bunch of grass with a stream running through it, some labeled trees and shrubs, lots of flowers and Paramecium Pond.

The greenhouses which connect to Sage Hall are divided into rooms in which different climates are simulated. Plants accustomed to each climate may be found therein, ranging from tomatoes to coconut palms (plus some man-eating orchids). For info about accessibility call the Biological Science Office (x187-463.).

Whitin Observatory

The observatory is equipped with 6", 12", and 24" telescopes, as well as an astronomy library. People should check with the observatory (x187-324) for the use of the facilities.

Jewett Arts Center

Jewett houses the Art and Music departments. Within the Art



building are studios, study rooms and the art library. The second floor holds a sculpture court. The Music building contains practice and listening rooms, the music library and the auditorium. Connecting the two halves of Jewett is the Wellesley College Museum. Admission is free and the exhibits are changed every few months. For information, call the Art Office (x187-307).

Music

For those interested in vocal music, there are several possible opportunities for MIT women. The Wellesley College Choir and the more selective Madrigal Group are potentially open to women who want to take some initiative in opening up channels. There are at least two other singing groups at Wellesley, namely the Tupelos and the WCTU; both groups sing all kinds of music and give a variety of performances. The Music Office (x187-401) is the place to call for information. They can tell you who to get in touch with if you are interested in trying out for any of the groups mentioned above.

Black women who are interested in singing might investigate Wellesley's Ethos Choir. Contact the Black Students' Association in Harambee House (x187-709).

If you are interested in chamber music, call x187-401 for information about Wellesley's Chamber Music Society.

Theater

For information about the Wellesley College Theater, call Mr. Barstow at x187-461, or better still, at his home number, 235-5895.

Radio

WBS (640 AM) is Wellesley's radio station. It is located on the second floor of Alumnae Hall (x187-303). Those interested in broadcasting or working there should call the station for details.

EI Table

Wellesley's Campus Exchange, better known as the EI Table is a place to go for a quick snack. It is also where most Wellesley activities are advertised, including rides to and from. Find it in the basement of Green Hall.

Schneider

One of the oldest and ugliest buildings on Wellesley's campus, the former Billings Hall, has been completely renovated and now houses the Schneider College Center. It is the terminal for the Wellesley-MIT Exchange buses and contains study areas, an MIT lounge, meeting rooms, the Bus Office and "Committee X" (a small coffee house). It also holds the Well (a snack bar) and various student organizations. Near Schneider is Harambee House, a social and cultural center for Black students. For information about the

Harambee House, call Miss Tyler x187-709).

General Information

For information about most anything at Wellesley, contact the Information Bureau (second floor of Green Hall, x187-241), or the information box at Schneider Center, which is staffed by students.

History

With the recent inauguration of President Jerome Wiesner, there has been a resurgence of interest in the early history of MIT. For the "Retrospective" exhibition in Hayden Gallery, an Institute-wide search for maps, plans and photographs was organized. The official portraits of past presidents were dug out of dusty storerooms and back corners (one was found hung in a dormitory under the label "J. Arthur Random"). Prof. Warren Seamans (14N-410, x3-4444) is in charge of the memorabilia room in Epsco warehouse; he might be willing to show it to interested groups.

*A short history of MIT is printed here. It is a composite of articles that appeared in The Family Guide to MIT (which this book supersedes) and You and MIT (given out to new and prospective employees). If you're really interested in how this place got started, try reading one of the books listed in the **Information Resources** section of these **Appendices**.*

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology began as a dream in the mind of its founder and first President, William Barton Rogers. A graduate of William and Mary College, Dr. Rogers shared with his three brothers an absorbing interest in scientific subjects, particularly in the young science of geology. At Williamsburg, where he succeeded his father in the chair of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and later at the University of Virginia, Dr. Rogers was also stirred by the fresh ideas on education being generated by scientific and industrial progress. After several trips to Boston, he and his brother Henry became convinced that here, in an atmosphere of great intellectual and industrial activity, was the ideal location for a new kind of educational institution. As a result Dr. Rogers moved to Boston, and on April 10, 1861, in spite of early setbacks to the realization of his plan, the Act to Incorporate the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was signed by the Governor of the Commonwealth. Four years later, in 1865, the new institution opened its doors to admit the first class of 15 students.

Boston Tech, as it was known then, represented a radical departure from the educational pattern of its day, for Dr. Rogers' plan was in part a protest against the rigidities of the prevailing classical curriculum. He maintained that there is dignity and importance in the mastery of useful knowledge — that science and engineering are the legitimate foundations of a higher education relevant to the

times and to the nation's needs. As a product of the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century, the Institute's initial role was simple and clear: it undertook to furnish the engineering leadership to help transform the country from an agricultural to an industrial economy.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century, under the guidance of several remarkable men, MIT forged ahead in size and prestige. President John D. Runkle [1870-78] is credited with preserving MIT's independence from Harvard, when the Institute's fortunes were at a low ebb. General Francis Amasa Walker [1881-97] strengthened the faculty by bringing acknowledged leaders in the technical professions. By 1900, when the student body numbered 1277, the Institute had outgrown its buildings and location in Copley Square, and in 1912 land was acquired in Cambridge. Under the leadership of President Richard C. MacLaurin and with the generous financial help of a group of industrialists and of the alumni, the central buildings of the present academic group rose on newly made land. In June 1916, with great celebration and ceremony, MIT moved across the Charles River to begin its second half-century.

During its first 60 years MIT's curriculum was based almost exclusively on architecture and engineering. In 1930 President Karl T. Compton undertook to strengthen the position of science at MIT and to encourage the growth of the graduate school. During the next decade there was a steady increase in both graduate work and research. World War II brought a rapid expansion of research programs and the establishment of the Radiation Laboratory, a major center for the American development of radar. In the national interest the Institute assumed management of major research enterprises such as the Instrumentation Laboratory during the war. These programs fostered a close working cooperation between the Government and the Institute, showing the way for the development of such facilities as the Research Laboratory of Electronics and the Laboratory for Nuclear Science.

When the war ended, MIT continued to hold a central position in education and research pertinent to the fastest-growing areas of the American economy. To its traditional curricula in architecture, engineering and science, the Institute has since added programs in management, economics, political science, psychology, industrial relations and linguistics. Its four-year humanities program for engineering undergraduates is unusual in engineering education, and its four-year double major in the humanities and science or engineering is unique among American universities. MIT's research programs in the social sciences include the Center for International Studies, and there is close cooperation with Harvard University in the operation of the Joint Center for Urban Studies.

Shortly after World War II student enrollment at MIT reached 5000 and since then has continued to increase. Today the MIT campus covers more than 128 acres extending for more than a mile along the Charles River. It is a community of more than 16,000 people, including more than 7500 students, 1000 faculty members and full-time teaching staff, 2000 members of the professional research and administrative staff and 5000 supervisory, clerical, technical and service employees.

The Institute's departments operate more than 70 laboratories on the campus, among them a growing number of interdepartmental laboratories where students and staff from different fields work on problems of mutual interest. The Lincoln Laboratory, in Lexington, is operated for the Government as a center for defense-related research in electronics and communications. The C. Stark Draper Laboratory in Cambridge is devoted to the development of flight control and navigation equipment; the nearby Bitter National Magnet Laboratory provides the world's strongest continuous magnetic fields for research on magnetism and basic properties of materials.

MIT was among the first universities to establish programs of study in applied physics, meteorology, food technology, naval architecture and marine engineering, and electrical, aeronautical and sanitary engineering. The Institute was a leader in developing the modern profession of chemical engineering, and the nation's first degree in architecture was given here.

Lexicon of MIT Words, Phrases, Acronyms

Note 1: Terms commonly identified by acronym or name are listed here by acronym.

Note 2: A listing of all building names and their numbers may be found under **Physical Plant Notes** in **Special**.

Note 3: Don't trust this lexicon too far.

"When I use a word, it means just what I choose it to mean — neither more nor less."

— Humpty Dumpty

AA — (1) Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering, Course XVI.
(2) Athletic Association.

AISEC — Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales; international exchange program of business and economics students.

AI — Artificial Intelligence.

APO — Alpha Phi Omega, national service fraternity (x3-3788).

ASA — Association of Student Activities.

AWS — Association for Women Students.

BASIS — Summer orientation for foreigners coming into the Boston area.

Brass Rat — The MIT ring, which tradition tells us is the only college ring in the country without a stone. Tradition is apparently wrong in this case.

BSO — Boston Symphony Orchestra

BSU — Black Students Union.

Bug — A mistake or defect that is difficult to locate.

Busted — Arrested.

By definition — (1) Clearly, obviously. (2) Necessarily.

CAP — Committee on Academic Performance.

CEP — Committee on Educational Policy.

CIS — Center for International Studies. Located in the Hermann Building, and a perennial target for radicals.

COC — Committee on Curricula. Also abbreviated "CC".

CSC — Chinese Students' Club.

CTSS — Compatible Time-Sharing System. One of the earliest time-sharing computer systems. See **Multics**.

Caveat Emptor — "Let the buyer beware."

Cease — Stop what you are doing *now*, e.g. "Cease you ill random!"

Chancellor — The office presently held by Paul Gray. He assists the president of the Institute and works on major projects of his own.

Cheney Room — Margaret Cheney Room (3-310), for women students only. See listing in **Other Education** section.

Clearly — Obviously. Often used sarcastically. Often used in general.

Commonwealth (The) — The state of Massachusetts.

Compton Lecture Hall — Room 26-100.

Concourse — An experimental freshman program, new as of fall 1971. Prof. Louis Bucciarelli (x3-2272) has more info.

Coop — Co-operative store. Located at Harvard Square, first floor of the MIT Student Center, and other locations. See **Shopping** section.

Course — (1) Department major. (2) Subject (e.g., 8.08). The Registrar's Office has declared (2) an invalid definition, for what that's worth.

Crash — (1) To sleep in a place where one has not paid rent, such as a friend's apartment. (2) To join a party without being invited. (3) To cease functioning, as in a computer system.

dl — Dormline.

D-Labs — Draper Labs, formerly Instrumentation Labs. They work on inertial guidance, radar, etc. Now undergoing a **Spin-off**.

DSA — Dean for Student Affairs (7-133, x3-6776).

DSR — Division of Sponsored Research. An administrative apparatus overseeing outside research grants and work at MIT. Now called OSP — Office of Sponsored Programs.

Dames, Technology — See **TWO**.

Deke — Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Diagnostic — A test given to determine one's ability and knowledge in a certain course area, or something like that.

Dormcon — Dormitory Council. The central dormitory governing and coordinating body.

Down — (1) Feeling depressed. Said of a person. (2) Non-working, gronked. Said of a machine.

Drop — Deregister for a subject during the term.

DYA — Domestic Year Away.

EE — (1) Electrical Engineering, Course VI. (2) Environmental Engineering — (caution: don't use outside of Civil Engineering, Course I, and NEVER in the presence of an EE in Course VII!

ERC — Education Research Center. See **Resources** in the **Academics** section.

ESG — Experimental Study Group. A bunch of instructors, frosh and George Valley, working together on full-time mutual education. Located at 24-612, x3-7786.

ESP — Educational Studies Program. See **HSSP**.

Emeritus — Retired from regular service with honor. See **Professor**.

FAC — (1) Freshman Advisory Council. (2) Friday Afternoon Club, located in the Thirsty Ear (Ashdown Basement), and open to anyone over 18 years old.

Fenway House — New name for the former Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity.

Fiji — Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

Finboard — Finance Board. The undergraduate body charged with proposing and administering the Undergraduate Association budget.

Flushed — (1) Turned down or out. Disappointed in some endeavor, usually involved in selling oneself. Example: "I got flushed at the mixer." (2) Get a reddish hue on one's face from heat, exertion or embarrassment. Example: "I got flushed at the mixer." (3) Disposed of. When said of a person, this connotes dismissal or expulsion. Example: "I got flushed at the mixer."

Flame — To speak obnoxiously and/or at great length.

Frappe — Snack made up of milk, syrup and ice cream. It's called a "milkshake" outside New England.

G — Graduate Student.

GA — (General Assembly) — Undergraduate governing, coordinating and information-distributing agency. Consists of the sum of living group representatives. Moribund over the past few years.

GSC — Graduate Student Council. The governing body for graduate students as a group (50-110, x3-2195).

General Assembly — Undergraduate governing, coordinating and information-distributing agency. Consists of the sum of living group representatives. Moribund over the past two years and dead as of the fall of 1972.

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Generate — Create, come up with.

Gronked — Kaputt, non-functioning.

Grungy — Grubby and dingy. What you feel like after studying 20 hours straight for a final in 85-degree heat.

HSSP — High School Studies Program. Educational Program run by **ESP**, in which MIT students design and teach their own courses to high school students.

Hack — (1) A noun denoting a trick or prank. For example, welding a streetcar onto the tracks or getting elected UAP are fine hacks. (2) A verb meaning to goof off, talk randomly, just hang around. (3) A verb meaning to apply oneself, work hard, try earnestly. Example: A computer hacker. Also connotes fanaticism. (4) Harrass somebody, whether in fun or maliciously.

Hacker — (1) One who hacks. (2) One who does a lot of some activity. e.g. Pinball hacker. See **Jock**.

HaHvaHd — The big red-brick school, both Up The Street and Up The River.

HaHvaHd Bridge — The Mass. Ave bridge from MIT to Boston.

Head — (1) Bathroom, (2) Someone who smokes Mexican tobacco.

HoJo — Howard Wesley Johnson, present chairman of the MIT Corporation and former president of MIT. No relation to the late ice cream and motel magnate.

HoToGAMIT — This book, pronounced "how to gam it".

Huntington Hall — Room 10-250.

IAP — Independent Activities Period. The month of January at MIT.

IFC — Interfraternity Conference. The central coordinating and governing body of the fraternities. Quite a bit more alive than its counterpart, **Dormcon**.

IHTFP — I Hate This Place. If you can't figure it out correctly, you don't deserve to know.

Infinite — More (noun) than you can (verb). Examples: doughnuts-eat, problems-look at, cards-keep track of.

Infinitely — Can be synonymous with *exceedingly*, *really*, *quite*.

Example: "Infinitely screwed up."

Institute — MIT.

Institute Professor — See **Professor**.

Instructor — (1) Man who stands in front of students and lets fall pearls of wisdom. (2) Academic rank in the lower echelons of the junior faculty.

Interphase — Summer pre-orientation program for educationally disadvantaged freshmen.

Intrex — Project group working on advanced methods of information storage and retrieval for computerized libraries of the future. The Barker Engineering Library is its laboratory.

Intuitively obvious — (1) Something too simpleminded to deserve explanation. (2) More often, something too abstruse to explain, if indeed the speaker understands it at all.

JYA — Junior Year Abroad.

Jock — (1) An athletic supporter. (2) An athletic supporter. (3) Someone who does a lot of some activity. Examples: an aero jock, a computer jock.

Judcomm — Judicial Committee, a generic term signifying a group of students charged with enforcing student laws. Usually attached to a living group.

K — One thousand (of anything).

Kiosk — (1) One of the large cylindrical bulletin boards located in halls around the Institute. (2) A newspaper stand located in the street, such as the one at Harvard Square.

Kluge — Also spelled "Kludge." (1) A Rube Goldberg-style device which appears unlikely to work, but does anyhow. (2) Something complex that doesn't work. Example: This definition.

L-Lab — Lincoln Laboratory, a special laboratory located in Lexington. Its specialties include optics, radio physics, data systems, radar and re-entry systems.

LSC — Lecture Series Committee. A student organization that puts on movies, lectures and other entertainment for the MIT Community.

Lambchops — Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity.

Lecturer— (1) He who lectures. (2) Low, low academic rank.

Living Group — The place where you live.

MAC — Project MAC, “machine-aided cognition,” “man and computer” and “multiple access computer”. Interdepartmental facility devoted to research in the computer and information sciences (x3-6201). See the *Catalog*.

MBTA — Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority. Operates the Boston area mass transit, not too horribly. The term “MTA” is officially obsolete, but not really.

ME — Mechanical Engineering, Course II.

MIC — Military Industrial Complex.

MIT Community — Over 15,000 students, faculty, researchers, staff and employees at MIT. Sometimes used more expansively to include their families and alumni.

MITEA — MIT Ecology Action.

MITOC — MIT Outing Club.

MITSDS — MIT Students for a Democratic Society.

MITSFS — MIT Science Fiction Society. Pronounced “mittsfiss,” “mitt-siffs,” or “misfits.”

MITSGS — MIT Strategic Games Society.

MRS — Model Rocket Society.

Matrons, Technology — Service and social organization for wives of faculty and staff.

Meat — (1) Tool. (2) Jock (in the athletic, human sense).

Meatball — (1) Tool. (2) Fool. This definition is the more widely used.

Milkshake — Snack made with milk and syrup, but *no* ice cream. If you want a “milkshake,” order a frappe.

Moat — The thing wrapped around the Chapel. A good place to throw obnoxious people.

MULTICS — MULTIplexed Information and Computing System; a time-sharing computer system developed by Project MAC on the Honeywell 6180 computer. Reputed to be the world's slowest as well as largest time-sharing system.

Mumble — Verbal expression to replace actual mumbling.

Mung — To mangle, mutilate, mess up badly.

N — A random number with various connotations. There are N ways to beat (or get screwed by) the system, as N goes to infinity.

NRSA — Non-Resident Student Association.

NSRA — Non-Student Resident Association (NOT a MIT-recognized activity) (huh?)

Nontrivial — (1) Very difficult. (2) Impossible. See **trivial**.

Nurd — Undesirable person. Frequently connotes contempt. General insult noun, not necessarily unfriendly. Also spelled nerd, gnurd.

Petition — (1) As a noun, a form used to request something unusual with regard to academics. Example: Placing out of all of your upper-class requirements. (2) As a verb, petition means to fill out a petition form, submit it to the proper authorities and satisfy other protocols associated with that kind of activity.

Phi Mud — Phi Mu Delta fraternity.

PLP — Progressive Labor Party.

Placement — The process of career counseling, graduate school counseling and helping a student get a job (summer, temporary or permanent).

Postdoc — Postdoctoral fellow.

Postgrad — Graduate Student.

Powertool — (1) Electrically operated tool. (2) What one has to do to catch up on the entire term in any given course the night before the final exam in that course.

Professor — (1) Person teaching a course. (2) Academic rank with three levels (assistant, associate, full) comprising the main body of the faculty. Most full professors have tenure. (3) Institute Professor: academic post recognizing exceptional distinction. It is not in the normal line of succession. The Institute Professor can work as he

wishes on research and teaching, without regard for formal boundaries or duties. (4) Professor Emeritus: faculty member who has reached 65 (mandatory retirement age) but who is working (legally) at up to 50% of his former load.

Provost — The senior academic officer, who assists the President of the Institute in addition to carrying on projects of his own. Presently the provost is Walter Rosenblith.

Psych out — (1) Understand (usually a person). (2) Understand a person well enough to stay one jump ahead of him.

Punt — To determine after analytical deliberation not to do something, said something often being academic in nature.

RA — Research Assistant. Usually a graduate student employed by his department, receiving pay plus a tuition allowance for his research duties. Funded by outside grants.

RLE — Research Laboratory of Electronics. Formerly housed in Buildings 20A, 20B, 26; now moved to Fairchild Building (38).

RLSDS — Rosa Luxemburg SDS.

ROTC — Reserve Officer Training Corps. Military officer training program operating within MIT and some other colleges. Often pronounced "rotsie."

Random — (1) Any. (2) Indeterminate, sometimes connoting number. (3) Without order, garbled. (4) Average person. (5) Student from Random Hall (obsolete). Without a doubt a favorite word at MIT.

Rip-off — (1) A theft. (2) Something so outrageously expensive as to be almost a theft. Example: Tickets to Bruins' hockey games are a real rip-off.

SAA — Student Art Association.

SACC — Science Action Coordinating Committee. Group of concerned MIT students and faculty. Opposes MIRV, ABM, war research and war. Rumored to still exist.

SCC — Student Center Committee.

SCEP — Student Committee on Educational Policy. Pronounced "skep."

SDS — Students for a Democratic Society.

SEG — (CENSORED — smile and ask an upperclassman).

SGS — Strategic Games Society.

SHL — Student Homophile League.

SIPB — Student Information Processing Board. Pronounced “sip-bee.” See **Academic Hardware**.

Sala — Sala de Puerto Rico. Large all-purpose room in the Student Center.

Sammy — Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity, now called Fenway House.

Screw — (1) Bad thing, such as the Institute Screw or Screwed to the Wall. (2) Three-foot long, left-handed metal screw awarded annually by **APO** to a deserving member of the faculty or staff.

Secretary-General — Chief information officer of the Undergraduate Association (unless it’s obsolete).

Shrink — Psychiatrist.

Smoot — Unit of measurement of the Harvard Bridge.

Snow — (1) To impress someone, such as a date. (2) Favorably confuse with a profusion of detail.

Spin-off — To cause an organization formerly connected with MIT to become an independent activity. Example: The **D-Labs**. Other examples: Most of the research firms lining Route 128.

Springfield Oval — The coarse humor that passes for Institute toilet paper. 00 grit sandpaper on a roll.

Stud Center — Student Center.

Stud House — Student House. Cooperative MIT living group.

Subject — One or two professors, N students, a room, a formal curriculum, a formal subject number and a formal grade, except when it isn’t.

TA — Teaching Assistant. Usually a grad student employed by his department, receiving pay plus a tuition allowance for teaching duties. Funded by the Institute.

TCA — Technology Community Association. Has an office on the

HoToGAMIT

fourth floor of the Student Center. Operates various MIT community-related projects such as the Red Cross Blood Drives, ticket service, used-book exchange, duplicating facilities and silk screening facilities. Also sponsors *HoToGAMIT*. (W20-450, x3-4885).

Tech Square — (1) Member of the MIT Square Dancing Club. (2) Group of buildings located northwest of MIT.

TDM — Too Damned Much. Refers to tuition.

TFM — See **TDM**.

TIP — Technical Information Project.

TMRC — Tech Model Railroad Club. Pronounced "tumurk."

Technology — (1) MIT (archaic). (2) That which a certain New England technical school is (ostensibly) not really polarized around.

Tektite — Someone who enjoys jumping out of a plane, especially with a parachute. Member of the MIT skydiving club.

Tool — (1) To study. (2) One who studies to an extreme. Connotes over-concentration on problem sets. Supertool: an extreme extreme. (3) MIT student. Slightly derogatory.

Tonic — Soda, New England-style.

Trash — To destroy or vandalize, especially during a riot.

Trivial — (1) Obvious. Often said sarcastically. (2) Easy to do.

Tuition Riot — Traditional "spontaneous" demonstration held to celebrate a tuition increase.

'Tute — MIT.

TWO — Technology Wives Organization. Service and social organization for wives of MIT students. Formerly Tech Dames.

U — Undergraduate.

UAG — University Action Group.

UAP — Undergraduate Association President. Presides over Undergraduate Assembly plus other random duties.

UCS — Union of Concerned Scientists.

USL — Urban Systems Laboratory (E40) at Amherst and Wadsworth Streets.

Undergraduate Association — Organization of all MIT undergraduates. Said to be still in existence.

Urchin — Term, among others, for anyone (especially a high school kid) who steals from people.

Whoosh — (1) to do something in an incompetent manner, (2) the act of doing something incompetently, (3) the person who is whooshing.

WTBS — MIT radio station (88.1 FM), pronounceable as “wittibus.” News coverage oriented toward MIT. Also 640 AM detectable only on campus.

Information Resources

Educational Programs and Instruction

General Catalog, published annually around August 1, is a complete summary of curricula, courses and degree requirements, together with a wealth of descriptive material about the Institute. Available at the Information Office and many other places. In 1970, 76,000 copies were published.

Summer Session Catalog, published annually in March, provides complete information concerning academic activities during the summer. Available from the Information Office, the Registrar's Office, and the Summer Session Office (E19-356, x3-2101).

Class Schedules and Typical Course Schedules, published prior to each term, is available from the Registrar's Office and the Information Office.

The Freshman Handbook is a compendium of information useful to frosh, including academics, counseling, activities and resources. Published by the Freshman Advisory Council.

Guide for Undergraduates and Faculty Counselors is a useful summary of the grading system, requirements, cross-registration, and other administrative aspects of studying at MIT. Copies are available at the CAP Office (26-143, x3-4164) and the Information Office.

Rules and Regulations of the Faculty is the official statement of the organization and operation of the faculty, its rules and regulations. Published by the Registrar's Office.

Graduate School Manual is the definitive statement of policies and procedures applicable to graduate students. Published by the

Graduate School Office and available from GSO, the Information Office and most departmental headquarters.

Annual Reports

The *President's Report* to the MIT Corporation is published annually, during January, and includes the reports of deans and other administrative officers. From the Publications Office. A much smaller version appears in *Tech Talk* around November 1.

The Treasurer's Report to the MIT Corporation also comes out about November 1. A report on operations, gifts, plant facilities and investments for the preceeding fiscal year. From the Publications Office.

Publications and Theses lists all professional publications, books and reviews by the staff, as well as laboratory technical reports and theses for masters', doctors' and engineers' degrees. It is cross-referenced according to subject and author, and is a good place to look for an interesting project idea. Issued by the Publications Office, and available at the Information Office and the Office of Campus Information Services.

Benefit Plans and Personnel Policies

Major Medical Insurance has details of major medical expense coverage. From the Publications Office.

Faculty Children Scholarship Plan is a leaflet describing assistance available to faculty members with children in college. From the Financial Aid Office.

Accident Prevention Guide is a handbook of safe procedures for handling chemicals, machinery and other supplies. From the Safety Engineer (E19-251, x3-4736).

You and MIT describes general work rules and employee benefits. From the Personnel Relations Office (E19-230, x3-4271).

Purchasing and Supplies

Purchasing Policy and Procedures is a brief handbook on purchasing regulations. From the Director of Purchasing.

Catalogue of Laboratory Supplies is a price list of supplies and equipment regularly in stock. From the Office of Laboratory Supplies. (4-264, x3-4762).

MIT Press Catalog, plus several supplements, lists and describes the books published each year. From the MIT Press (E32, x3-7297).

Directories

Institute Telephone Directory has office and home addresses for faculty and staff. From the Telecommunications Office.

Student Directory has home addresses, term addresses, outside lines, extensions, dormlines, course registrations and class listings. It also contains a foreign student directory, and listings of office and activity telephone numbers. Published in October. From the Information Office.

Freshman Picturebook contains pictures of the freshman class. Current and back issues are on sale at TCA (W20-450, x3-4885).

Directory of Foreign Staff is published in November. From the Registry of Guests. (7-121, x3-2851).

Alumni Register is a complete listing of all former students and staff. It also has historical data. Published every five years by the Alumni Association.

Periodical Publications

Tech Talk is published every Wednesday by the Public Relations Office (5-105, x3-2701). This is the MIT community newspaper, directed at students, faculty, staff and visitors. It has absorbed the Institute Calendar, which lists up-coming events.

Technology Review is published monthly except July, September and November by the Alumni Association. It carries articles on social issues and contemporary technology, in addition to news about alumni and MIT.

The MIT Observer, printed in September, December, February, March and May, contains copies of newspaper and magazine articles about the Institute and is intended for off-campus readers. From the Public Relations Office.

Reports on Research is published nine times a year through the MIT News Office and contains (strangely enough) brief descriptions of a few current research projects.

Student Life and Activities

Undergraduate Residence at MIT has material on undergraduate living groups (prepared by the living groups themselves). It is published annually by the Freshman Advisory Council and mailed out to incoming freshmen.

How to Get Around MIT. From TCA (W20-450, x3-4885). Revised annually by TCA.

History of MIT

The Life and Letters of William Barton Rogers is a book in two volumes edited by his wife with the assistance of William T. Sedgwick. Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, 1896. The definitive biography of MIT's founder.

Richard Cockburn MacLaurin, by Henry Greenleaf Pearson, is a biography of MIT's sixth president. MacMillan Company, New York, 1937.

Technology's War Record is an interpretation of the contribution made by MIT, its staff, former students and undergraduates to the cause of the Allies in World War I. Published by the War Records Committee of the MIT Alumni Association, 1920.

Q.E.D.: MIT in World War II, by John E. Burchard. The Technology Press, 1948.

Mid-Century: The Social Implications of Scientific Progress, by John E. Burchard. The Technology Press and John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1950. A verbatim account of MIT's great Mid-Century Convocation, March 31 and April 1-2, 1949.

When MIT Was Boston Tech, by C. Samuel Prescott. The Technology Press, Cambridge, 1954. A history of MIT from its founding in 1861 through its move to Cambridge in 1916.

Scientists Against Time, by James Phinney Baxter III. MIT Press 1968. An account of the scientific developments of World War II, with a large section on the activities of the Radiation Labs (now the D-Labs).

Pieces of the Action, by Vannevar Bush. An account of the author's experiences with regard to several technological advances, including basic work leading to the development of the computer. This book is not really about MIT, but it does reflect the activities of one of the Institute's leading figures.

The error of youth is to believe that intelligence is a substitute for experience, while the error of age is to believe that experience is a substitute for intelligence.

— Lyman Bryson

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